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Thousands of our members will certify without any hesitation to the value of this Association, in view of the fact that they have been and are receiving membership savings from us for almost every purchase they make.

More than 650 stores are now aligned with the Association in this work. These stores are scattered throughout the important cities from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast. Every person who has been or now is in the U. S. Service is eligible to join and should join this Association as quickly as possible. Every Service man eventually will join, but the sooner you come in the more money we can save you because you immediately begin to take advantage of the membership savings possibilities of the organization. The fee for life membership is but \$5.00. This entitles members' dependents to the Association's privileges. There are absolutely no other dues or assessments.

This co-operation entails no trouble on your part whatsoever. You are simply asked to purchase from your own membership stores and then simply to mail to this office your receipted bill, cash slip or statement. Nothing can be simpler. Within a few hours of receipt of this voucher the Association's membership savings check is in the mail. If you bring this voucher to our office in person, the membership saving is given in cash.

USE THE APPLICATION ON THE OPPOSITE PAGE. It will save you writing a letter. Fill it out and mail it to-day without fail, so that you can begin taking advantage of our savings privileges at once.

The Association Announces with Pleasure, the Admission to Membership of Wardman Park Inn Hotel and Apartments
(Supply Shops also included)
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Buy from these Stores New York, N. Y.

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO., APPAREL FOR WOMEN, MISSES, GIRLS, MEN, BOYS, including UNIFORMS AND EQUIPMENT, Fifth Ave., 37th and 38th Sts.
SAKS & CO., READY-TO-SERVICE APPAREL FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN, Broadway, 33d to 34th Sts.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Apparel for Women, Misses, Girls; Silks, Dress Goods and Linens; Furnishings for Men; Domestic Carpets, Rugs, Oriental Rugs, Upholstery Fabrics. Estimates for complete furnishing of homes and apartments. Fifth Ave. and 40th St.
MARK CROSS CO., Leather Goods, Gloves, Trunks, Traveling Bags, etc., 404 Fifth Ave., 253 Broadway.
L. P. HOLLANDER & CO., Women's and Misses' Wearing Apparel, 552 Fifth Ave.
C. C. SHAYNE & CO., Furriers, 126 West 42d St.
ANDREW ALEXANDER, Shoes, 19th St. and 6th Ave., 548 5th Ave.
ALEXANDER TAYLOR & CO., Athletic Goods, 26 East 42d St. (Tennis and Golf Balls excluded).
BACHRACH, Photographers of Distinction, 507 Fifth Ave.
BENSON & HEDGES, Cigarettes, Cigars, Smokers' Supplies, etc., 435 Fifth Ave. (No charge for monograms on cigarettes if 500 or more are ordered.)
BURNS BROS., Coal and Wood, Fulton Terminal Building, Fulton and Church Sts. (membership saving 20c per ton of coal, 50c per cord of wood). Telephone Cortlandt 8507, connecting all depots.
E. B. MEYROWITZ, Inc., Optician, Surgical Instruments, Binoculars, Microscopes, Photographic Supplies, etc., 520 Fifth Ave., 237 Fifth Ave.
E. N. APPLETON, Inc., Military and Naval Books, 1 Broadway.
E. P. DUTTON & CO., Booksellers, Stationers, Engravers, Novelties, etc., 681 Fifth Ave.
HOTEL COLLINGWOOD, Rooms and Restaurant (European plan), 45 West 35th St.
THE AEOLIAN CO., Musical Instruments, 29 W. 42d St., 267 E. 149th St. (Bronx) (Columbia Products Excluded).
INTERNATIONAL SILVER CO., Plate Sterling Silverware; Cut Glass with Sterling Mountings, 9-11-13 Maiden Lane.
FIFTH AVENUE SHOP, Inc., Millinery, 349-353 Fifth Ave., cor 34th St.
FLEISCHMAN, Florist, 500 Fifth Ave.
FRANK BROTHERS, Shoes, 588 Fifth Ave., 224 Fifth Ave., 974 Third Ave.
G. F. FURNAM'S SONS, Books, Stationery, Engraving, etc., 2 West 45th St.
GRAND RAPIDS FURNITURE CO., Furniture, 34 West 32d St.
J. H. SMALL & SONS, Florists, 505 Madison Ave., Waldorf Astoria.
HERBERT & HUESGEN CO., Photographic Supplies, Motion Picture and Projection Apparatus, 18 East 42d St.
HIGGINS & SEITZ, Dinner and Crystal Services, China and Glass Novelties, 9-11 East 37th St.
KELLNER BROTHERS, Furniture, Sixth Ave., cor. 15th St.
KNOX HAT CO., Men's Hat Shop, Canes, Umbrellas, Gloves, Sport Coats and Sport Shop for Women, 453 Fifth Ave., 161 Broadway.

Buy from these Stores New York, N. Y.—Continued

LANE BRYANT, Specialists in Smart Apparel for all Figures and Sizes, 21 West 38th St.
L. WERTHEIMER DEPARTMENT STORES, Inc., Department Stores, 8th Ave. and 140th St.; 627 West 181st St.; 617 West 181st St.; 605 West 181st St.; Fordham Road and Grand Concourse.
JOHN FORSYTHE & SONS, Waists and Blouses of all descriptions, 3 West 42d St.
NEW YORK FRAME AND PICTURE CO., Oil Paintings, Framed Pictures and Picture Frames, 50 Maiden Lane.
MADAME IRENE, Corsets, 518 Fifth Ave.
MANHATTAN ELECTRICAL SUPPLY CO., Inc., Electrical Supplies, 17 Park place, 110 W. 42d Street, 127 W. 125th St.
MINNET & CO., Willow Furniture, 365 Lexington Ave.
OVINGTON BROTHERS CO., Gift Shop, 312-14 5th Ave.

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UDALL & BALLOU, Jewelers, 574 Fifth Ave.
WALPOLE BROTHERS, HOUSEHOLD LINENS, founded 1766, 873 Fifth Ave.
WILLIAM MADDELMAN, WOMEN'S TAILOR, 67 West 46th St.
YOUNG'S HATS, Men's Hats, Canes, Umbrellas, 605 B'way 169 B'way 903 B'way 1361 B'way
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204 W. Lexington St.
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484 Boylston St.
13 Court St.

BROOKLYN, N.Y., 335 Fulton St.
458 Fulton St.
492 Nostrand Ave.
884 Flatbush Ave.

BUFFALO, N.Y., 350, 566 and 1366 Main St.
CHICAGO, ILL., 20 So. Michigan Ave.
17 E. Washington St.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, 1112 and 10305 Euclid Ave.
DETROIT, MICH., 267 Woodward Ave.
MT. VERNON, N.Y., 7 So. 4th Ave.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., 942 Chapel St.
NEW ROCHELLE, N.Y., 204 Main St.

NORFOLK, VA., 211 Granby St.
PHILADELPHIA, PA., 1320 Chestnut St.

PITTSBURGH, PA., 520 Wood St.
6016 Penn Ave.

RICHMOND, VA., 221 E. Broad St.
SYRACUSE, N.Y., Warren and Jefferson Sts.

TORONTO, ONT., 220 Yonge St.
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WHITE PLAINS, N.Y., 76 Main St.

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388 Columbus Ave. 391 Amsterdam Ave.
710 Madison Ave. 1 West 34th St.
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848 Sixth Ave. 2255 B'way 2937 B'way
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SOUTHERN HOTEL, Rooms only, Gorman and Light Sts.
THE SANDERS & STAYMAN CO., Musical Instruments, 319 North Charles St. (Victor and Columbia Products Excluded.)

BAYSIDE, L.I.
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MARK CROSS CO., Leather Goods, Gloves, Trunks, Traveling Bags, etc., 145 Tremont St.
L. P. HOLLANDER & CO., Women's and Misses' Wearing Apparel, 202-216 Boylston St.
THE VOCALION CO. OF BOSTON, 190 Boylston St. (Columbia Products Excluded).
BACHRACH, Photographers of Distinction, 647 Boylston St.
BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO., Old Staten Island Dyeing Establishment—Cleaners and Dyers—19 West St.
WALPOLE BROTHERS, Household Linens, founded 1766, 583 Boylston St.

BROOKLYN, N.Y.

STEPHENS-GOPPINGER CO., Clothes Shop for Men, 562-564 Fulton St.
THE AEOLIAN CO., Musical Instruments, 11 Flatbush Ave. (Columbia Products Excluded).
E. B. MEYROWITZ, Inc., Optical Goods, Surgical Instruments, etc., 255 Livingston St.
BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO., Old Staten Island Dyeing Establishment—Cleaners and Dyers—842 Fulton St.; 168 Pierrepont St.; 92 7th Ave.
BURNS BROS., Coal and Wood, 43 Flatbush Ave. (membership saving 20c per ton of coal, 50c per cord of wood).
YOUNG'S HATS (Men's), 371 Fulton St.

This Announcement Continued on Next Page

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DAVID OUTFITTING CO., Men's and Boys' Clothing, Hats, Furnishing Goods, Women's Suits, Dresses and Coats.
RODGERS FLOREAL CO., Florists, 219 King St.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

TATE-BROWN CO., Men's Clothing, Uniforms, etc.
GARIBALDI & BRUNS, Jeweler, Diamonds, etc.
JAMES P. STOWE & CO., Druggists, 26 S. Tryon St. (also Reese Stowe Co., Carolina Pharmacy and Stonewall Pharmacy).
SIGMON-KLUEPFELBERG CO., Groceries, etc., 500 S. Tryon St.
SHU-FIXERY (Charlotte Shoe Mfg. Co.), Shoe Repairing, 207 W. Trade St.

CHESTER, PA.

J. CASTLEBERG & SON, Jewelry, Diamonds, etc., 532 Market St.

CHICAGO, ILL.

ABOLIAN VOCALION SALON, Musical Instruments, Mandel Bros., 9th Floor (Columbia Products Excluded).
FLEISCHMAN, Florist, Railway Exchange Bldg.
LANE BRYANT, Specialists in Smart Apparel for all Figures and Sizes, 17 No. State St.
MANHATTAN ELECTRICAL SUPPLY CO., Inc., Electrical Supplies, 114 So. 5th Ave.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

THE ABOLIAN CO., Musical Instruments, 25 W. 4th St. (Columbia Products Excluded).

DALLAS, TEXAS.

WESTERN AUTOMATIC MUSIC CO., Musical Instruments, 1604 Elm St. (Victor and Columbia Products).

DAYTON, OHIO.

THE ABOLIAN CO., Musical Instruments, 114 No. Main St. (Columbia Products Excluded).
HOTEL MIAMI, Hotel and Restaurant.

DES MOINES, IOWA.

THE UTICA, I. & A. Friedrich Co., Clothing, Hats, Furnishings for Men and Boys, 6th and Walnut Sts.

DETROIT, MICH.

J. L. HUDSON CO., Department Store.
E. B. MEYROWITZ, Inc., Optical Goods, Surgical Instruments, etc., 102 Washington Ave.

EL PASO, TEXAS.

EL PASO PIANO CO., Musical Instruments, 215 Texas St.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., N. Y.

J. & J. G. WALLACH LAUNDRY, 14 Mott Ave.

FLUSHING, L. I.

IRVING RISENBURGER, Furniture, Carpets, Housefurnishings, etc., 27 Main St.

FORTRESS MONROE, VA.

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SMITH & BRISTOW, Men's and Boys' Outfitters, Main and Washington Sts.
BENSON DRUG CO., Inc., Druggists, 208 N. Main St.

HAMPTON, VA.

CHARLES S. KAUFMAN, Dry Goods, Millinery, Notions, Ready-to-Wear Garments, Footwear.
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BRITTINGHAM FURNITURE CO., Furniture.
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H. S. CUNNINGHAM, Florist.
LEE-PATTERSON HARDWARE CO., Hardware.
TIGNOR & MOORE, Groceries.
WYATT BROS., Men's Furnishings, Tailors, Shoes.

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W. D. ADAMS, BERGSTROM MUSIC CO., Ltd., Musical Instruments, 1020-2 Fort St. (Victor Products Excluded).

HARTFORD, CONN.

BACHRACH, Photographers of Distinction, 69 Pratt St.
SEDGWICK & CASEY, Musical Instruments, 139-41 Asylum St. (Victor and Columbia Products Excluded.)

HOUSTON, TEXAS.

SAKOWITZ BROS., Men's Furnishings, etc.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

HOTEL SEVERIN, Hotel and Restaurant.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.

BURNS BROS., Coal and Wood, Jersey Ave., near Grand St. (membership saving 20c per ton of coal, 50c per cord of wood).

LONDON, ENGLAND.

MARK CROSS CO., Leather Goods, Gloves, Trunks, Traveling Bags, etc., 89 Regent St.
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FRED HARTSOOK, Photographer, 636 S. Broadway St.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

STEWART DEY GOODS CO., Department Store.
CRUTCHER & STARK, Inc., Men's and Boys' Outfitters, Shoes and Hosiery for Women, 4th Ave., and Jefferson St.
BUSCHMEYER BROS., Druggists, 4th Ave., and Jefferson St.; 3d Ave. and Broadway.
FIDELITY & COLUMBIA TRUST CO., Special Attention Given Army and Navy Accounts.
JENNIE C. BENEDICT & CO., Restaurant, Caterers, Confectioners, Gifts and Novelties, 554 4th Ave.
JACOB SCHULZ CO., Florists, 550 4th Ave.
SOUTHERN OPTICAL CO., Opticians, 4th Ave. and Chestnut St.
SUTCLIFFE CO., Athletic Goods, Kodaks, Cutlery, etc., 220 So. 4th Ave.; 459 So. 4th Ave.
S. DENUNZIO CO., Fruits, Delicatessen, Butter and Eggs.
WM. KENDRICK'S SONS, Jewelers, Diamonds and Silversmiths, 460 So. 4th Ave.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

EDMUND GRAM, Musical Instruments, 414-16 Milwaukee St. (Victor and Columbia Products Excluded.)

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THE LANDERS MOTOR & SUPPLY CO., Garage, Accessories, Repairs (Chandler, White and Ford Cars).



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To get the maximum benefit from your membership, *Buy from your stores.* Always have an Association List with you, and if at all possible *Buy only from your stores.*

Save your receipted bills and send them to the Association's office. The "membership savings" check will go forward to you at once. To save money—to economize—to buy at better prices—*Buy from your own stores.*

Buy from these Stores

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MAURICE L. ROTHSCHILD & CO. (Palace Clothing House), Men's and Boys' Outfitters, Nicollet, at 4th St. (Also St. Paul, Minn.).
E. B. MEYROWITZ, Inc., Optical Goods, Surgical Instruments, etc., 604 Nicollet Ave.

NEWARK, N. J.

SANISTER & POLLARD, Hardware, 206 Market St.
F. P. WOLFINGER, Florist, 883 Broad St.
J. WISS & SONS, Jewelry, Silverware, Cut Glass, etc., 665-667 Broad St.
THE ABOLIAN CO., Musical Instruments, 895 Broad St. (Columbia Products Excluded.)
YOUNG'S HATS, Men's Hats, Canes, Umbrellas, 851 Broad St.

NEWPORT, R. I.

BENSON & HEDGES Cigars, Smokers' Supplies, etc. (No charge for monograms on cigarettes if 500 or more are ordered.)
UDALL & BALLOU, Jewelers, King Block, Bellevue Ave.

NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

AKERS LAUNDRY, Cleaners, Dyers and Laundering.
H. C. VANSANT, Florist, 3112 Washington Ave.
HOTEL WARWICK, European Plan, Rates \$1.50 per day and up.
J. J. FAIRMER'S SONS, Jewelers and Opticians, 2711 Washington Ave.
J. REYNER & SONS, Meats, Vegetables, Groceries, etc. (also ship chandlers).
MEYERS BROTHERS, Inc., Department Store.
S. S. PENNYPACKER, Druggist, cor. Washington Ave. and 28th St.
THE SCHMELZ NATIONAL BANK OF NEWPORT NEWS, Special attention given to Army and Navy accounts (Foreign exchange arranged).

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F. FENDER GROCERY CO., Groceries.
NUSSBAUM BOOK & ART CO., Books, Engravers, Picture Frames, etc.
S. J. THOMAS & CO., Inc., Shoes for Men, Women and Children (Military Footwear), Granby St.
J. CASTLEBERG & SON, Jewelry, Diamonds, etc., Monticello Hotel Building, 208 Granby St.

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RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The Division General Staff—G-1, by Lieut. Col. Andrew Lewis Pendleton, jr., C.A.C., U.S.A. (Edwin N. Appleton, Inc.: New York). The author was assistant chief of staff, G-1, of the 26th Division, A.E.F., from Feb. 5 to Oct. 22, 1918, and a member of the General Staff of the A.E.F. In a foreword Major Gen. C. R. Edwards, U.S.A., explains that Colonel Pendleton was the original G-1 of the division, and that he was especially equipped by reason of his marked executive ability, the fact that he was a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, had successfully served two years at sea, and had then transferred to the Army and made a good record in the line and as division quartermaster. In the various battles which the 26th Division fought it had a supply test that was unique. No division was ever better supplied and it was therefore fitting, in General Edwards's opinion, that Colonel Pendleton should write this book. It is a very complete and excellently prepared work, one which should be of great value to staff officers, giving administrative details which have been worked

out in the most thorough manner, those that will work in war as well as in time of peace. The book is accompanied by a number of maps and charts.

Dyke's Automobile and Gasoline Engine Encyclopedia, by A. L. Dyke (A. F. Dyke, St. Louis). Written with the view of presenting in clear and simple form the principle upon which gasoline engines and automobiles are created and to explain in detail all that an operator must understand in order that he may operate and care for any make of car or gasoline engine, the author has well attained his object. The system of instruction, together with the working models portrayed, represent the practical results of the author's connection with the automobile industry since its beginning, as well as matter collected from many other available sources. It was decided that in order that the reader might understand the details of the modern automobile and its parts it was necessary to illustrate and describe the early types of cars and gradually work up to descriptions of more modern types. The principle of construction of the different parts of any automobile in general use are set forth. The book contains 532 charts, very many illustrations

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of engines, etc., a dictionary, index and supplements concerning various types of gasoline engines in use on automobiles.

Motor Vehicles and Their Engines, by Edward S. Fraser and Ralph B. Jones. (D. Van Nostrand and Co.: New York.) Such elementary, theoretical and practical information as will assist in the operation, upkeep and adjustment of motor vehicles has been collected in a comparatively small book, having been written with the threefold purpose of being a guide for the personal instruction of the car owner, as a handbook for chauffeurs, garages and repairmen and as a text-book for automobile schools. Simple language has been used and technicalities have been reduced to a minimum. There are many illustrations. The book is the outgrowth of the authors' former volume, "Motor Transportation for Heavy Artillery," which was prepared for use as a text-book in the C.A.C.'s course in the subject. Much of the experience gained in connection with their work as instructors in this school has been embodied in the present work.

The Flying Spy, by Camillo de Carlo (E. P. Dutton and Co.: New York). The author was a lieutenant in the Italian air service and fought in the war, making many flights into Austria. He tells of thrilling experiences in the air and on the ground, as well as of atrocities committed by Austrian and German troops in Italy.

Field Ambulance Sketches, by a Corporal (John Lane Co.: New York). The anonymous author writes partly in a humorous vein of his experiences in the war as a member of the British Ambulance Service, and describes the self-sacrifice of many stretcher bearers in their efforts to save the lives of comrades and others.

ATHLETICS IN SOUTHERN DEPARTMENT.

Major Gen. J. T. Dickman, U.S.A., commanding the Southern Department, under date of Sept. 1, in a circular to his command relative to improving its physical condition, says:

"It is desired that athletics in the Southern Department shall be so conducted as to furnish a training which improves the average physical condition of the entire command. To achieve this end, mass and competitive inter-troop games, and those between regimental teams, district teams and representatives of other organizations should be encouraged. Baseball and football games, track events and athletic meets should be held regularly, preceded by training under proper supervision.

"Boxing matches, in which the great majority of the command take part only as spectators, are not regarded as being so valuable to the command as is other athletic training in which a larger number participate. Such contests are, however, of general interest to the command. In order to avoid any tendency to commercialize athletics in the Army, admissions will not be charged to any athletic contests.

"A lieutenant is not considered as having sufficient prestige to be athletic officer of a large command. The office should be held by an officer of more experience, preferably a field officer, the lieutenants being available as assistants.

"Commanding officers should take a personal interest and actively encourage, as a source of entertainment, all forms of athletic training which tend to improve the physical condition and raise the morale of the enlisted men."

31ST ARTILLERY BRIGADE'S FINE RECORD.

A detachment of the 31st Artillery Brigade, Coast Art. Corps, with two 155-mm. G.P.F. guns, recently made the trip overland to the state fair at Sacramento, Calif., under authority of the brigade commander, Brig. Gen. William C. Davis, U.S.A. The detachment was commanded by Capt. R. E. Dupuy, 57th Art., C.A.C., who had the guns placed in position simulating war conditions, where they were exhibited to many thousands of interested spectators for one week. The detachment returned to Fort Winfield Scott, Sept. 12, having completed a round trip march of approximately 200 miles without any mishap.

At every camping place the detachment was the chief attraction, and the soldiers were kept busy answering numerous questions about the service of the guns, and experiences in France. Sergt. James L. Grace, of Battery D, 57th Regiment, while at Stockton, Calif., Sept. 10 in telling of the history of the 14-ton gun, known as "Old Dutch Cleanser," and patting it affectionately said: "This old girl did her part. She sent over 1,500 shells across to the Heinies and 300 of 'em were gas shells. The rest were shrapnel and high explosives." Over across the way was "Elsie Janis," her companion and counterpart.

The sergeant explained that "Old Dutch Cleanser" had been used by the 55th Regiment. This gun was used in the St. Mihiel and Argonne-Meuse offensives. "Our brigade was the first to fire a gun of this type in the American campaign," said Sergeant Grace. "And we fired the last shot that was fired at the enemy by American troops with this type of gun. We were the first American Artillery unit to be equipped and motorized in France. We drew the first eight guns of this type made for the use of American troops and we fired in all, 12,580 shots at the enemy."

GERMAN WARSHIPS RAISED.

Of the vessels of the German Navy scuttled by their officers at Scapa Flow, the British have succeeded thus far in raising nineteen of them. It was officially reported on Sept. 15 that the vessels raised were the powerful dreadnought Baden, completed in 1916, the new cruisers Emden, Frankfort and Nuremberg, and fifteen destroyers.

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ADDRESS LETTERS TO ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 20 VESSEY STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y. TO AVOID CONFUSION WITH OTHER PERIODICALS NOTE THAT THE LAST WORD IN OUR TITLE IS JOURNAL.

NATIONAL GUARD PROPAGANDA.

The National Guard Association of the United States is seeking funds to carry on its activities, as is indicated by a circular letter recently sent out from headquarters of the National Guard Association of New York, at Albany. It asks contributions "to the fund now being raised throughout the United States by the Executive Committee for the advancement of the National Guard." Propaganda at Washington in the interests of the Guard is an apparent purpose made clear by the reference to the committees of the association that "now have in charge the preparation of plans and their presentation to Congress." The really admirable record of National Guard troops on the border and in the Great War is fairly called to attention, but that the present purposes of those now in control of the association are inimical to the Regular Army, and propose to build up the Guard, not in co-operation with it but at its expense, may be read between the lines of the letter.

There is the somewhat disingenuous statement that "in the bill prepared by the General Staff of the Regular Army, now before Congress, the National Guard is omitted from the forces provided for." As the Secretary of War has specifically stated, "the bill suggests no change in existing law with regard to the organization of the National Guard and its relation to the Regular Army. It is assumed that the National Defense Act federalizing the Guard will be retained in force."

There are the further statements in their circular letter that the Guard urges completion of its federal development and claims "provision for its own federal overhead in Washington." Also that "Its (the National Guard's) cost of maintenance would be but a fraction of that of the Regular Army asked for by the General Staff."

Altogether the implication of the letter is a further evidence of a purpose made clear by both the public and private utterances of certain of those active in National Guard affairs. And that is to substitute in our national defense the control of the National Guardsmen for that of the Regular Army officer. It would displace the trained expert whose entire life is devoted to the military profession and to the study of our defense problems, and substitute for him one who, however admirable in his patriotism, could devote but a part of his time and thought to military affairs and to the problems of our national defense.

The National Guard should have, and it is clearly the intention of our military leaders that it shall have, an important and admirable part in our system of national defense. But it can be only a menace to the safety of the country's military future if the apparent tendency of its leaders is not checked that would substitute for co-operation with the Regular Army a jealous desire to supersede it. As the Chief of Staff of the Army replied in answer to the query of a Congressman at a recent House committee hearing: "You have in mind the same thing we all have; the creation of one Army in which there shall be no cliques and factions which are fighting each other."

Following is the text of the circular letter to which we refer:

The National Guard Association of the State of New York, Albany, N.Y.

The National Guard of the United States is to-day facing the most critical period in its history. Its record on the Mexican border, where 150,000 National Guard troops were rushed in the summer of 1916 and stopped further border raids, was supplemented by its magnificent record in the world war, where the

National Guard in addition to furnishing thousands of officers for the American Army as a whole, placed in the field seventeen tactical divisions, of which fifteen served as combat units in France. Not only this, but their trained graduates met the situation at home by promptly organizing military units for the protection of property and the preservation of law and order in the states.

In the bill prepared by the General Staff of the Regular Army, now before Congress, the National Guard is omitted from the forces provided for. This bill calls for the compulsory training of the youth of the country for a period of three months and the conscription of a sufficient number of these to maintain a Regular Army of 576,000 men.

The National Guard urges the completion of the Federal development which it has been undergoing for the past decade. As a great citizen army it claims its rank to be the logical place for the assignment of training camp graduates, and the coordination of its administration and training throughout the country, by provision for its own Federal overhead in Washington. With this form of leadership, sincerely, friendly and zealous for its future development and efficiency, the National Guard would soon crystallize an esprit akin to that of the U.S. Marine Corps. Its cost of maintenance would be but a fraction of that of the Regular Army asked for by the General Staff.

Appropriate committees of the National Guard Association of the United States now have in charge the preparation of plans and their presentation to Congress. The National Guard Association has not the free use of the public printer or of the mails. All expenses must be met by subscription from Guardsmen and their friends. I appeal to you as one whose years of service in the Guard gives you a keen personal interest in its future and ask that you subscribe to the fund now being raised throughout the United States by the Executive Committee for the advancement of the National Guard. It has occurred to me that you may ask the question: What shall I send? Our answer is, from \$5 to \$500, according to the amount you desire to contribute. Very truly yours,

R. RANSOM GILLETTE, President.

REDUCING THE BRITISH NAVY.

The need for strict economy in maintaining the British navy in the future, in order that over-zealous economists in Parliament may not in reducing expenses allow the navy to decline below the minimum compatible with bare safety, is urged by the London Engineer. The German navy, our British contemporary points out, has practically disappeared; Russia is not likely to become a first class sea power for many years; and France and Italy will not spend money on large naval programs. This, it is held, removes all doubt as to the stability of Great Britain's maritime position in Europe.

"Nor for many years," says the Engineer, "is that position likely to be affected in other quarters of the world by the naval activity of the United States and Japan, which alone among the powers are continuing to build capital ships. In brief, our supremacy in every class of fighting tonnage is so great that no serious risk would be incurred if we suspended construction altogether for a few years. That being so, the Admiralty, we fear, will find it difficult to explain to Parliament why it determined to complete eighty-four of the warships which were in hand when hostilities ended."

"In ordinary circumstances we should rejoice at the worthy manner in which it is proposed to display the flag in every part of the navigable globe, not from motives of chauvinism, but because we recognize the commercial and political benefits that flow from such a policy. But the present circumstances are extraordinary, and we doubt whether the country is in either the position or the mood to sanction the disbursement of a penny for which no direct return can be guaranteed. In respect of material there are methods by which the efficiency of the fleet can be not only maintained but increased without the heavy outlay entailed by new construction. The lines of technical development are clearly indicated by war experience. The possibilities of long-range gunnery have not yet been fully explored, neither has there been time to assimilate the lessons we have learned in regard to the best system of protection against gunfire and submarine attack. Ordnance experts tell us that if the guns in our ships had been able to fire at an elevation of twenty-five or thirty degrees, instead of at only fifteen degrees, we should on several occasions have inflicted more damage on the enemy. It is known, too, that Germany secured excellent results with her elongated shells and with the reliable fuse fitted to her armor-piercing projectiles. Moreover, she possessed a marked advantage by reason of the superior mechanical efficiency of her torpedoes and mines. It is careful attention to these technical minutiae that prepare the ground for decisive results in war, and research work of this kind is not so expensive as new construction."

AIR SERVICE TRAINING PLANS.

The Air Service has planned a new training system, different from anything in operation during the war which it will soon submit to the War Plans Division of the General Staff for adoption. These plans undertake to offer training in flying to all classes of the Service, including both commissioned and enlisted personnel and to civilians as well. According to the provision of the Army Appropriation bill for 1920 the Air Service is allowed to have at all times 1,300 flying cadets who are to receive special pay and allowances for undergoing flying training. Cadets may be appointed from the enlisted personnel of the Army or from civil life. According to present plans, these cadets would then be sent to what will be known as the pilots' school, which combines the functions of the former ground and flying schools. By combining these schools in this way, it is pointed out that not only will a saving in time result, but the training will be more efficient, as the student flier is surrounded by the atmosphere of the flying field while studying theoretical work.

Upon the completion of a four months' course at the pilots' school, under the Gosport system of instruction, the cadet is sent to a depot squadron for an additional period of three months or less. Depot squadrons will be of several kinds, namely, pursuit, observation and bomb-

ing. When the student flier is sent to the depot squadron he is sent to whichever one he may be qualified for, or he may be sent according to his own wishes provided he is fitted for the special course he may choose. Specialized training in the various aviation branches is to be given for not more than three months at these depot squadrons, after which the cadet is commissioned a second Lieutenant in the Reserve Corps. He may then go back to civil life with his Reserve commission or, if he undertakes flying training while an enlisted man in the Army, he may revert to his previous status in the Army. As vacancies occur in the flying branches of the Air Service appointments will be made from the number of graduate pilots who apply for commissions in the Regular Army.

In addition to the training given to cadets, the Air Service proposes to train a limited number of officers of the Regular Army upon their own application for flying instruction. The same course will be given to such officers as given to cadets, although officers' flights and officers' mess at the pilots' school and the depot squadrons will be maintained separately. No announcement will be made by the Air Service as to which schools will be used for future training plans until the scheme has been finally adopted by the General Staff. Irrespective of the adoption of the general scheme, however, two schools will be opened on Oct. 18 for the training of a limited number of cadets and officers. These schools will follow the plan as outlined for the pilots' schools. They will be located at March Field, Riverside, Calif., and Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla.

It has been suggested that the plan as now contemplated at Air Service headquarters will obviate the difficulty of getting ambitious officers and cadets to undertake the somewhat less attractive observation and bombing work. During the war it was the wish of practically every flying officer and cadet to earn the rating of Reserve Military Aviator, and it was only through much persuasion, and at times arbitrary action by headquarters in Washington that a sufficient number of student fliers could be obtained for the observation, bombing and gunnery detachments. According to the present system, however, each flier is given the opportunity of first winning his "wings," and of demonstrating his ability in the various branches of the flying service. After he has become a pilot he then specializes in one of the several lines open to him. Plans are now on foot at Air Service headquarters to establish Reserve Air Service units throughout the country in order to give Reserve aviators an opportunity to fly together and to keep up their skill in formation and stunt flying.

LOSS OF NAVY COMMUTATION ON SEA DUTY.

"One feature of all bills effecting pay, until the last Naval Appropriation Act," writes an officer of the Navy, "has been a clause providing that nothing in the bill be construed as reducing the present pay of officers or others affected. The Naval Appropriation Act goes in the opposite direction and expressly provides that the present allowance of commutation for officers at sea who have dependents shall cease on Oct. 1. This feature of the pay situation has not received the emphasis it deserves. Not only has the pay of officers not been increased, but it is actually about to be very materially reduced in the great majority of cases through the operation of the clause that abolishes the allowance for quarters, when at sea. As most officers naturally are at sea and as most of them have families or others dependent on them, this will be a very serious matter."

RE-ENLISTMENT OF ENEMY ALIENS.

The War Department authorizes publication of the following information: There is no objection to re-enlistment of former soldiers discharged as enemy aliens, provided that in each individual case it appears that the discharge was based mainly on the ground that he was an enemy alien. In cases where the discharges were based on disloyalty to the United States, or in cases where the soldier's record would indicate beyond reasonable doubt that his services in the future would not be loyal, such men should not be re-enlisted. Each case should be investigated and decided on its merits by The Adjutant General's Office.

STRENGTH OF FORCES ABROAD.

Under date of Sept. 5 the commanding general of the Service of Supplies in France cabled the War Department: Following is approximate strength midnight Aug. 31, American forces in Germany: Officers, 696; soldiers, 12,047; field clerks, 58; nurses, 54. Total, 12,855. American forces in Great Britain: Officers, 62; soldiers, 82. Total, 144. American forces in France: Officers, 3,110; soldiers, 37,104; field clerks, 217; nurses, 185; civilian employees, War Dept., 90. Total, 40,706. Grand total, 53,705.

OFFICERS DISCHARGED FROM EMERGENCY GRADES.

Between Nov. 11, 1918, and Sept. 16, 1919, there were 1,430 Regular Army officers discharged from emergency grades. Of these reductions, thirty-four per cent. have been to the permanent grade of captain and twenty-three per cent. to major. Since Nov. 11 to Sept. 16, a total of 1,571 Regular Army officers have resigned. Of 483 resigned since Aug. 1 ninety-eight per cent. were below the grade of field officer.

SEPARATE AIR FORCE FOR BRITISH NAVY.

That the British plan of having a separate Air Force under civilian direction is not working as well as British navy officers would like nor as civilian advocates of such a system here insist is a fact is shown by statements made in the Army and Navy Gazette of London, under date of Aug. 30. It says: "The question of restoring to the navy an air force of its own is again being discussed, not perhaps so much from the standpoint of the service as from that of the desirability of separating the naval and military from the civil fliers, and of making the Air Ministry a purely civil department." The article quotes some remarks made by Lieut. Comdr. A. C. Read, U.S.N., commanding officer of the NC-4 in its flight across the Atlantic, made at a luncheon given in his honor at Hoboken on Aug. 6, in the course of which Commander Read said: "An air force under a separate organization would be up in the air in more ways than one at such changes in the plans they saw developing under them." And he added: "The men in the air have to be trained in the strategy and tactics of the ships below as much as the commander who is handling the ships. How this can be done better with a separate force I cannot see." The Army and Navy Gazette adds: "Neither can a large number of people on this side. Possibly an indication of the trend of events is afforded by the official announcement that the airship station at Pulham, to which R-34 returned from the Atlantic flight, is now working directly under Admiralty control as an experimental naval airship station."

A MARK FOR FORMER COMMISSIONED SERVICE.

"In the interest of the enlisted men who have held commissions during the war and who have been honorably discharged and since re-enlisted, why not make provision in the Uniform Regulations to give these men a mark of distinction," writes a non-commissioned officer of many years' service. "I believe that all would feel proud to wear such a distinctive mark, and it would seem that they are entitled to it. For instance: let a man who held a commission as second lieutenant wear a gilt star on the right sleeve of his coat, one who held a commission as first lieutenant two gilt stars, captain three gilt stars, etc. The cost to the Government would be practically negligible. The old soldier has learned to take much pride in his uniform. This does not necessarily mean that the younger soldiers do not. I know that when I received my first warrant as corporal I felt that I would not have exchanged positions with General Lawton, and an additional service stripe or campaign ribbon has always been a source of pride. Most of those affected are men of long service, and their returning to enlisted grades shows their attitude toward the Service and indicates the morale of the old Army as nothing else could. They are soldiers by profession and choice and attained the honor of being commissioned by long, faithful and efficient service. Should they not be rewarded by a mark of which they would always be proud?"

NEW SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION.

In order to test out new ammunition for machine guns for the U.S. Army, a small arms station will be opened temporarily at Miami, Fla., for conducting experimental fire in charge of Lieut. Col. G. P. Wilhelm, Ord. Dept. U.S.A. Firings must be completed before Dec. 31, 1919, and the development of the bullet desired is considered highly important. It is necessary that new ammunition for machine guns to be developed which will have the following characteristics: (a) An effective range of not less than 3,500 meters with an angle of departure not greater than 275 infantry mils. (Approximately 15.5 degrees). (b) It is desired to conduct experimental firing to determine: maximum range which can be obtained; distance (considering different trajectories developed) at which infantry can follow machine gun barrage with safety; accuracy which can be obtained; and the life of barrel which can be obtained with range of 3,500 meters and with ranges greater. It is considered very desirable that one cartridge be used both for rifle and machine gun ammunition.

MARINES MAY ENLIST FOR A SHORTER TERM.

Officers of the Marine Corps are looking forward to a marked increase in the number of enlistments in that branch of the Service, due to the fact that President Wilson has directed that enlistments in the Marine Corps, until June 30, 1920, may be for terms of two, three, or four years. While enlistments in the Marine Corps have shown a steady increase in recent months, recruiting officers say that many men who desired to serve with the Marines have declined to enlist for four years and have gone into some other service where the enlistment period was shorter. The following telegram, announcing the change was sent to all recruiting officers of the Marine Corps on Sept. 19: "The President has directed that enlistments in the Marine Corps until June 30, 1920, may be for terms of two, three or four years, and all laws applicable to four-year enlistments shall apply under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy to enlistments for a shorter period, with proportionate benefits upon discharge and re-enlistment."

AS TO THE "SUMMARY OF ARMY NEEDS."

A colonel of Artillery writes to express approval of the "Summary of Army Needs" by "Harmony," in our issue of Sept. 6, adding that it is the best he has seen, and that its author should appear before the Congressional military committees. "It shows clear thinking and affords an excellent way out of our present difficulties," he writes.

TO AVOID INJUSTICE IN G.C.M. TRIALS.

Major Gen. J. T. Dickman, U.S.A., commanding the Southern Department, in order to avoid any possible injustice in trials by G.C.M. in a bulletin to his command dated Sept. 15, 1919, says: "Attention has been recently called to cases where an officer who has either investigated the charges or has signed an endorsement in which he expresses an opinion upon the guilt or innocence of the accused also sits as a member of the court. In such cases it has been held by the Judge Advocate General that the conviction of accused cannot be sustained. It is unjust to the accused to be tried by an officer who is disqualified. It is unjust to the Service to have the conviction of a guilty man set aside for something that should have been avoided. Care will be taken by all trial

judge advocates to examine the reference to them in each case and see that no man sits on the court who is disqualified."

SEPARATION OF ARMY FAMILIES.

"After being away for over one and a half years from a family of fond tots, my husband returns, to be ordered for duty to a camp where no quarters are available," writes an Army woman. "Government will not ship household furniture and commutation allowance is too small to rent even an unfurnished house anywhere near, consequently another separation. If there was only one change a year the extra expense could be met, but this continual changing with lack of consideration for officers, their interest in their work or many other things, which really could be prevented, breeds growing discontent in our Army. If only the good old days could return, even with lowered rank; with quarters on a post and, best of all, home life again, what happiness it would bring. What is the joy of living always separated, even with the rank of general."

ORDNANCE DISTRICT OFFICES.

With a view towards reducing rents of the Ordnance Department, an inquiry has been made which shows the largest item is \$237,000 a year, the aggregate of rents paid for district offices in eleven of thirteen cities in which these offices are maintained. Decrease in the space occupied as well as complete closing of some of these offices is expected within the next few months. Of the eleven offices, nine have stated it would be impracticable to move to nearby Government buildings, while two have reported that such a move would be possible after the claims board has finished its work. No expense for rental is incurred by the technical staff, small arms division, the field service and the Artillery division. Small rents are paid by the nitrate division and the ammunition division.

LACK OF APPRECIATION FOR THE REGULAR.

"There is no legislation which as yet defines a future for the profession in which I have spent the greater portion of my life," writes an Army colonel. "The permanent practitioners of the profession are man handled and criticized by politicians, governors and others, without the least fear of the latter losing a single picket or rail from their political fences. I am not a disgruntled sorehead. I am satisfied with the rank I held and with the part I played in the World War; but I am hurt to see West Point almost driven to tears, and to feel that the country is unappreciative of the efforts made by the little pre-war Regular Army. The animosity is all one-sided; the Regular admired over and above any other man in the world, during the war, the American Citizen in uniform."

FORMER N.C.O.'S FOR STAFF POSITIONS.

The former non-commissioned officers of the Regular Army holding commissions, writes an officer of the line, should be used "to hold positions as camp and post quartermasters and sanitary officers and department quartermasters, adjutants, embarkation officers, etc., and in some cases as adjutants and quartermasters of divisions, and in many other equally important staff positions, to co-ordinate and assist our splendid civilian experts. Their services as commissioned officers in the reorganized, and probably increased, Army can be used to advantage, especially if a certain percentage of each staff department is made permanent. It is hoped that the War Department can evolve or support a measure which will give these men a suitable reward."

MORE THAN 22,000 CONTRACTS LIQUIDATED.

Contracts reported on Aug. 30 as liquidated number 22,030, or 87.4 per cent. of the 25,196 contracts suspended. Of the liquidated contracts 10,022, or 45.5 per cent. relate to purchase and storage. The value of the liquidated contracts is \$1,981,005,000, which is 52.5 per cent. of the total value suspended, \$3,774,964,000. An outlay of \$251,000,000 will be required to secure relinquishment of the \$1,794,000 of suspended contracts still unliquidated, assuming that future liquidation in each bureau can be effected at the same rate of cost as has obtained in the past. The bureaus having the largest values of unliquidated contracts are: Ordnance, \$1,390,000,000; Air Service, \$250,000,000; and Purchase and Storage, \$134,000,000.

DECORATION NOTICE FROM BRITISH EMBASSY.

We have been requested by the British military attaché, Major Gen. H. K. Bethell, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., British Embassy, Washington, D.C., to state that all officers and other ranks of British military forces now resident in the United States, or its overseas possessions, who have been awarded military decorations, and who are not yet in possession of the same, should communicate, without delay, to him at the above address, in order that arrangements may be made for the due presentation of the decorations. The above also applies to officers late of the Army of the U.S.A. who are similarly entitled, but who are demobilized, therefore not necessarily in communication with the authorities in this matter.

AIRCRAFT ARMAMENT DIVISION ESTABLISHED IN O.D.

Beginning on Sept. 15, the Aircraft Armament Division of the Ordnance Department will operate as a separate division, with its own chief, instead of being affiliated with the Small Arms Division. The creation of the new division is a recognition of the large amount of engineering and experimentation necessary to develop satisfactory types of drop bombs, aircraft machine guns and other types of armament. The establishment of a section of the Aircraft Armament Division at Dayton, Ohio, is authorized, as is the organization of a maintenance section, which will eventually be transferred to the maintenance division of the field service.

MEDICAL DEPT. OFFICERS DROPPED PRIOR TO NOV. 11.

Since the beginning of the war 2,720 officers have been separated from service in the Medical Department for reasons other than demobilization or transfer to other services to Sept. 19, 1919. To Nov. 11, 1918, the number dropped for these reasons was 2,150 or 6.5 per cent. of the total number of officers enrolled in the Medical Department during the war.

ARMY REORGANIZATION HEARINGS.

SENATE HEARINGS.

Training Camps Association in Opposition.

Tompkins McVaine, acting chairman of the Military Training Camps Association, criticized the War Department's Army bill when he appeared before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on Sept. 19, on the grounds that he believed it to be basically unsound. Characterizing the bill as being "really as bad as it can be," Mr. McVaine said it "perpetrates the worst mistakes of the past." He then spoke of the work of the Training Camps Association both prior to and during the war. He said that after the signing of the armistice he had suggested to Secretary Baker the holding of a conference between the association and members of the General Staff for the purpose of determining upon some proper military policy. The reply to his overtures, he told the committee, had been to the effect that things were at that time too unsettled to consider a final policy. The Training Camps Association, he said, had then started work on its bill which was finally introduced by Senator Chamberlain in the Senate and Mr. Kahn in the House late in August.

He urged the Senate sub-committee to favorably consider this bill, known as the "National Service Act." Mr. McVaine pointed out the differences between the fundamental principles of his measure and that of the War Department, saying that the National Service Act would provide for a standing Army of only 250,000 men as against 576,000 provided for in the other measure; universal training for a period of six months instead of three; and the formation of an organized Reserve into which all trained men would automatically go. He said, in response to a question asked by Senator Fletcher as to the probable cost of his proposed scheme, that it should cost but little more than half as much as the \$900,000,000 estimated to be the annual cost of the General Staff plan.

Mr. McVaine declared that if universal training had been adopted by the United States ten years ago there would have been no war with Germany. In response to a question by Senator Fletcher as to whether training given to-day would be of any value in the event of war ten years from now, he said he laid great stress on annual or biennial maneuvers, a basic part of the system. There should be ample provision made for the training of Reserve officers and provision to keep them in touch with military affairs. He spoke also of the necessity of complete industrial preparedness, saying that during the present war personnel was available much more quickly than the materials necessary to conduct war. The association, he said, was strongly opposed to the abolition of the Chemical Warfare Service as a separate corps. In speaking of promotion, he said he was opposed to any seniority system that was based on seniority in age rather than seniority in ability. He suggested the adoption of a system of promotion by selection for twenty-five per cent. of all promotions, and said any promotion system must include an elimination feature, coupled with graded retirement.

General Jervey Before Committee.

Major Gen. Henry Jervey, U.S.A., Director of the Operations Division of the General Staff, told the Senate committee on Sept. 22 that he favored the continuation of the present system of organization of the Army. Organization for the future, he said, was one of the biggest problems the Army had to face, and he favored the utilization of the present form as a basis on which to work. The two salient facts concerning the maintenance of a military establishment learned during the war were, first, that a part of the country's military assets should be ready at all times for action; and secondly, that the rest of the entire manhood of the Nation should become progressively available for service within a minimum time after the opening of hostilities. The Regular Army should constitute the bulwark against the attack of any possible enemy and a system of universal military training should be relied on to prepare the Nation in its totality for protection or for defensive operations. General Jervey strongly urged the adoption of the principle of universal military training. He said it would not be possible to make a finished soldier in three months, as provided in the War Department bill, but that great benefit would result from training for such a period, both in a military way and as a measure of sanitation and Americanization. In speaking of the size of the Army, he said:

"At first thought 576,000 seems like a large number for the Regular Army, but the more I have thought about it the more I am convinced that it would be unwise to reduce the figure." He gave the following seven reasons for the need of an Army of 576,000 officers and men: 1, the period of adjustment now existing; 2, new ideas as to the strength of various services, such as the relationship of Field Artillery to the Infantry; 3, new duties for the Infantry; 4, new methods of combat; 5, new services, including heavy railroad artillery; 6, proportional increase of auxiliary forces; 7, the realization of a need for a system of universal military training.

Senator Wadsworth asked whether the Chemical Warfare Service should be continued as a separate corps. General Jervey was of the opinion that it should be combined with the Corps of Engineers because its peacetime function would be mainly "a matter of theoretical study." Asked whether it would be wise, as provided in the bill, to allow trained men to return home without being attached to an organized reserve of any kind, he said this was not the best military arrangement, but questioned the advisability of causing the men to feel they were under obligation for service at any time. He would avoid any idea of compulsory service. If an organized Reserve might be maintained without having this result, he would be in favor of organizing all trained men into localized units. Asked whether it might be possible to use the National Guard on a fully Federalized basis to absorb the trained men, the General said he saw no objection to such a plan.

He was thoroughly convinced of the need of a strong General Staff. Concerning its duties, he said: "The prime function of the General Staff is the co-ordination, supervision and control of everything that goes on. In order to have proper control there must be a certain amount of administration. This, however, does not mean trespassing on the functions of the bureaus."

Senator Fletcher asked whether it would be necessary to continue as separate corps all the bureaus provided for in the War Department bill. General Jervey said while the Motor Transport Corps had once been under the jurisdiction of the Operations Division he would admit that there should be no real distinction between various kinds of transportation. Therefore, he said,

Motor Transport and Transportation Corps functions should be combined into a single Transportation Corps.

Bureau Chiefs, Officers of the Line.

Senator Wadsworth called attention to the fact that the bill in effect eliminated the offices of Chief of Engineers, Chief of Ordnance, Surgeon General and other bureau chiefs, and asked General Jervey whether he had been on the committee that drafted the bill; if so whether he knew the reason for this omission. The General replied that he had been consulted in the preparation of the bill, and that no attempt had been made to abolish the institution of the bureau chief. Rather the plan had been to make all bureau chiefs general officers of the line so that they might be used in operations with troops if deemed wise. Senator Wadsworth expressed the idea that the framers of the bill, particularly in the case of abolishing the office of Surgeon General, had had some ulterior motive which had not been disclosed. General Jervey said he had no idea what the reason for such action was.

Speaking of promotion, the General said he was in favor of the principle of selection and thought that it could be made to work fairly. It would take a process of education to convince the personnel of the Army that it could be successfully worked. He favored the inclusion of provisions for a process of elimination, to be supplemented with a system of graded retirement, in order to make it effective. Asked as to the advisability of abolishing the Inspector General's Department, he thought there was no need for continuing the branch. Senator Wadsworth recalled suggestions that the General Staff system without any limitations would make it possible for an arbitrary General Staff to practice "staff despotism in which event it might not be possible for the Secretary of War to obtain necessary information without being colored on its way through channels unless there existed such a separate organization as the Inspector General's Department." General Jervey said the saving feature of the General Staff system was that it was renewed frequently by detail.

Major Westervelt on Philosophy of Army Bills.

Major William I. Westervelt, formerly brigadier general and assistant to the Chief of Artillery in the A.E.F., and now detailed with the War Plans Branch of the War Plans Division, General Staff, next appeared. He explained the philosophy underlying the two bills, the National Service Act (S. 2691), and the War Department bill (S. 2715). The latter was predicated on the desire to effect the least disturbance possible to the social life of the country. Its entire benefit in creating a Reserve force would be in the fact that it raised the entire military standard of the country to a certain extent. The National Service Act was predicated on the belief that the general public desires in time of peace to take part in the military obligations of the Nation. He said the value of this bill would be in the creating of a great organized Reserve force which would be a constantly available military asset.

Major Westervelt said there should be a clear line of demarcation between the planning and co-ordinating duties of the General Staff and the executive work of the various arms of the Service. He was of the opinion that there should be a chief of every major service, including the Infantry and Artillery. A Chief of Infantry would be more conversant with the needs of his service than an Infantry officer on a General Staff committee. He thought no limitation need be placed on the functions of the General Staff by law, as the school system would instill in the minds of all General Staff officers the natural line of demarcation between their duties and those of the bureaus. The War Plans Division, he said, had made a study of Army reorganization based on the principle of universal military service with an organized reserve. Major Gen. William G. Haan, Director of the War Plans Division, would submit the plan to the House Committee on Military Affairs. He was in favor of a system of compulsory service, and because of the philosophy underlying it, he favored the National Service Act. An Army of 250,000 men he thought was enough, with a system of universal training for a period of six months. Senator Wadsworth said the committee could not sit and pass on the bills as philosophers, but that it had a practical problem to solve. Major Westervelt said in view of all the circumstances now existing he would be in favor of the War Department's bill; that the possession of twenty-one combat divisions would be enough reason for accepting the proposed legislation.

General Parker on National Service.

Brig. Gen. Frank Parker, of the 1st Division, who appeared before the Senate committee on Sept. 23, favored some form of national service as the basic principle of any form of Army organization. "I would rather have men serving under me under some form of national service for one month," he said, "than for three or four years in paid service." Such a system, he added, would give the Army a hold on every family in the land because of the fact that practically every family would be connected in some way with men in the Army. As an equally important asset, he spoke of the spirit of service that would be developed in the men who were liable to military obligations. Instead of such a system resulting in the creation of a spirit of militarism, it would create the opposite of that spirit. "Such a thing as the German militaristic idea of things could not exist in this country, where the people are accustomed to think for themselves."

General Parker said three months was a very short time for training, and favored a year. But he would rather have a man trained for three months under the proposed plan than for five years trained under the old system. In his opinion, the training of a soldier was nine-tenths making a man and one-tenth making a soldier. In a period of six months it would be possible to train a "marching army," in distinction to an army that would be prepared to fight. If only three months was allowed the men should be organized and called back at least two or three years for a short period of maneuvers. Organization should be on the basis of locality, because locality interest caused pride on the part of troops. Discipline must be based on the same conscious pride on the part of the soldier as that which urged him to work for his organization. There was no difference in the conduct of volunteers and drafted men during the months of war in France, he said.

General Parker favored the proposed system of promotion by selection and was of the opinion that it could be worked justly and fairly, saying that he had no difficulty in singling out exceptional men in any organization which he commanded. He said there would have been fewer officers relieved from their commands during the war if the system of promotion by selection had obtained prior to the outbreak of hostilities.

Speaking of the General Staff system, the General said everything depended upon the General Staff. He

advocated intensifying the training of staff officers, who should be "the best we have."

"Do you think the Staff should have absolute control?" asked Senator Wadsworth. General Parker expressed hesitancy in giving his views in opposition to the opinions expressed by the heads of the War Department, but when assured by the chairman that his views were important to the committee, he gave an outline of the duties of a proper General Staff according to his opinion.

"The Staff," he said, "is for the purpose of carrying out the will of the commanding officer. It should have no executive functions. I mean by that that it should not issue orders. It is the instrument for carrying out the orders of the commander of the Army. Hence the need for the staff's being a particularly capable lot of men, so that when an order is issued they can successfully carry it out. It seems to me that staff officers should be subordinates; if not, then we lose sight of their true function, which is to carry out the will of the commanding officer. I would like to see the Army so organized that the staff would consist of men of fairly high rank and running down to the lower grades, and when they have reached a certain height of rank they should be rewarded by being given commands. In the meantime they have kept their contact with the line. By this system we will have the young capable officers carrying out the orders of the higher command, and we have our brightest officers exercising that command."

"Where do you say the authority of the General Staff should stop?" Senator Wadsworth asked.

"I think every mission of the staff corps should be done by the staff corps and not by the General Staff," was the reply. "It seems to me I would only ask for results and it would be the duty of the chief of the bureau involved to get them."

General Parker expressed complete confidence that the country as a whole would favor universal training. He referred to the manner in which the draft law had been supported by the country. He had observed that American soldiers were the best disciplined soldiers in Europe. The method of discipline in the Army might be changed slightly, he thought, so that the men would discipline themselves more rather than render obedience out of fear of punishment. He had always maintained satisfactory discipline by talking to small groups of men of his command at a time until he had talked to them all.

HOUSE HEARINGS.

General March on Army Reorganization.

Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, appeared again before the House Committee on Military Affairs on Sept. 20 to continue his testimony on the War Department's reorganization bill. The provision for the maintenance of not to exceed 35,000 unassigned recruits, he said, had been inserted in accordance with the usual custom of allowing a certain percentage of recruits for filling vacancies as they might occur. The 35,000 was the same percentage of the total strength as that allowed in the National Defense Act. He called attention to the prohibition against appointing officers out of proportion to the number of enlisted men actually obtained. Representative Kearns asked whether it would not be wise to maintain an establishment top heavy with officers in case it was determined that the total strength should be reduced. He said he was anxious to provide the Army with a sufficient number of trained officers in peace times to take care of the training and administration duties in case of war. General March said that in the event of a reduction in the size of the Army by Congress it would not be the plan of the War Department to maintain twenty-one divisions. "We couldn't keep up the twenty-one," he said. As the total strength was reduced there would be a corresponding although not proportional decrease of the need for officers. General March agreed that it would be wise to provide a larger proportion of officers than at present.

Mr. Wise asked whether it was the best judgment of the War Department that a period of three months' training would be beneficial to the young men of the country. General March replied that it would be of great value. The men in training would have intensive military instruction during the three months, exclusive of all else. There would be no fatigue work or anything that would take time away from the purely military features of the work. Mr. McKenzie asked whether the Chief of Staff believed in the value of vocational training. The General's reply was that he did, and that the system was already working out satisfactorily in a number of camps. Men were offered an option of vocational training courses. There were eleven such courses and two ordinary educational courses. Educational and vocational training work was voluntary at the present time except for men who did not know how to read and write, and for them it was compulsory. General March explained, however, that the voluntary training was urged upon all men available for it. The War Department contemplates inaugurating a system of progressive training to be followed by enlisted men during the succeeding years of their enlistments. Following a question by Mr. James as to whether he was in favor of accepting as recruits men who could not read or write, the General said he thought such a plan would be beneficial as these men might be taught the things necessary to make them efficient soldiers, thus rendering a broad service to the Nation. Under existing law illiterates could be accepted for the Army only during the period of the emergency.

Referring to the "Manchu law," General March said its provisions would remain operative as now in effect, quoting part of Section 81, as follows: "No officer below the grade of lieutenant colonel shall be detailed to duty detaching him from the branch in which permanently commissioned for more than four years in any period of six years, except in time of actual or threatened hostilities." The removal of the present limitation on the President's authority to detail officers as heads of staff corps, he pointed out, rescinds the provision in the present law limiting the detail of officers to such positions to those who have had at least four years' experience in the corps to which detailed.

Believes Selection Sentiment Growing.

Regarding the question of promotion by selection, he assured the committee that there had been a distinct change of sentiment in the Army towards the selection system. "Now, since the war, everyone has seen it work, and everyone knows it can work," he said.

"Has it worked entirely satisfactorily in the Navy?" asked Chairman Kahn. "So well," replied General March, "that Secretary Daniels asked Congress at its last session to extend the system throughout the entire naval service."

Mr. Kahn said he had heard reports of dissatisfaction on the part of Navy officers. The General replied that there had been some discontent under the system. He advocated retention of the three-year enlistment period, instead of an option of three or one-year periods. The

military reason for this was that unless the recruit had had previous military training to give him "a running start" the one-year period would not be beneficial to either the enlisted man or to the Government.

Mr. James asked what would prevent the sending of men under training out of the country with units of the Regular Army. General March replied that Section 51 of the bill specifically eliminated any possibility of the President's calling for any further service men not of the Regular Establishment. Mr. James made the point that the wording of the section was open to various constructions, and asked whether it would be acceptable to the War Department if a specific prohibition were inserted. The General replied that this would be entirely acceptable to him. Mr. McKenzie was of the opinion that the difficulty in universal training would lie in the danger of lack of sufficient officers of tact and experience for training young men of nineteen years of age. He said such a system would be of inestimable value if properly handled, but that the plan was fraught with danger unless every precaution was taken to secure the interests and rights of the men under training. He said he was one "of those who believe it would be stretching the Constitution to compel men in the time of peace to take military training."

He suggested that a distinction should be made between the commission of minor military offenses by the boys under training and the commission of similar offenses by men of the Regular Army. General March agreed with him, but said that this could be handled by regulation under the authority of the President to set a maximum penalty for violation of the Articles of War in time of peace. Mr. Kahn asked whether any consideration had been given by the War Department to the suggestion that regiments of Indian troops be organized for border Cavalry service. General March said such a plan had been considered, but that it was deemed inadvisable.

The hearing of Major Gen. James W. McAndrew, U.S.A., who appeared before the House committee on Sept. 22, is noted on a later page.

National Guard Reorganization.

Secretary of War Baker, accompanied by Major Gen. Jesse Mcl. Carter, Chief of the Militia Bureau, appeared before the House committee on Sept. 23 to answer criticisms offered by members of the committee on the method by which the War Department had handled the reorganization of the National Guard. Mr. Anthony asked whether the aim of the War Department had been sincere in attempting to establish the Guard or whether the Militia Bureau had adopted an attitude unfavorable to reorganization. The Secretary replied that the asking of such a question amounted to questioning the good faith of the department. He assured the committee that every effort had been made to establish the National Guard on the strongest possible basis. General Carter said the Militia Bureau had acted in accordance with the policy as expressed by Mr. Baker. Mr. Anthony said he was frank in telling the War Department heads that he did not think they were proceeding along the lines stated.

Mr. Hull wanted to know how much of the \$14,000,000 appropriated for the current year had already been expended. General Carter replied that he did not know. Mr. Hull said if each state was allowed to organize a full division if it wanted to the entire appropriation would not be used up by the end of the year. It was the desire of every Congressman, he said, to organize the Guard on a basis of at least 800 for each Senator and Representative, and that in case additional legislation or additional money was needed, it would be readily forthcoming. Replying to a statement by Mr. Caldwell that New York had been denied authority to organize as many regiments as state authorities desired, both the Secretary and General Carter said no National Guard unit which had been constituted had been refused Federal recognition on the grounds that there were too many in the state. They said, however, that an allotment of funds had been necessary and that they had asked the states to co-operate with the War Department in forming National Guard units that might be a real military asset. Mr. Anthony thought provision should be made for the recruitment of National Guard companies of sixty-five men. He said it was not possible in many states to get enough men to organize companies of 100. General Carter said authority had been granted for a limited number of regiments with companies of this strength, but very few states had taken advantage of the offer. He said: "The National Guard is coming along very well where we have energetic and hustling men in charge of it."

Mr. Kearns asked a personal question of the Secretary before the opening of the hearing, as to the manner in which officers who have made application for appointment in the Regular Army would be appointed. The reply was that preliminary examinations had been held, and that the men were classified as available for appointment in the future, when it has been decided that the strength of the commissioned personnel will be.

Mr. Baker Not Clear as to Size of Army.

The Secretary of War said he hoped the committee would be satisfied with a preliminary statement from him as to the proposed bill, as he hoped to be called again after the mass of testimony from Army officers had been obtained. He wished to learn concerning the matter as much as did the members of the committee. While there were certain features of the bill that were quite clear in his mind, he added that the question as to the proper size of the Military Establishment was not. Mr. Baker said:

"Everyone concedes that we must have a certain Regular Army. Everyone who concedes this, admits that we must have an Army that is complete in every detail." There should be provided for each arm the minimum number with which it could properly perform its functions and the whole should be large enough to give the higher commanders ample opportunity to exercise command. Without entering into a controversial matter, he said, he was aware of the fact that the covenant of the League of Nations called for eventual disarmament of the member nations. This might very possibly result in the gradual reduction of the size of the Military Establishment to be maintained in time of peace by the United States. Mr. Kearns asked why, since the League of Nations was being considered, it was necessary to have a larger force than during the time when it had not even been considered. The Secretary's reply was that the United States was larger at the present time than ever before, and also that there have sprung up new arms of warfare; he was of the belief that if the league was not adopted the Army asked for would be a baby Army in comparison with what would be then needed. Mr. Baker was asked whether he had said that if the League of Nations had been adopted prior to 1914 there would have been no European war. He said he had not, but that he had questioned whether the league might

not have furnished the moment of delay necessary to have allowed the nations to avert the war in 1914. Speaking of the cost of the system proposed the Secretary said: "Neither Congress nor the War Department would be justified in spending a penny of the American people's money for any part of a Military Establishment that is not necessary." Members of the committee expressed their approval of this sentiment.

Favors Three Months Training, and Selection.

Referring to the period of training provided for, Mr. Baker said he was in favor of three months' training. No one had suggested that a hardened veteran could be made within that time, but he held that the advantage to the men and to the country would be sufficient to warrant the adoption of the plan. Exemption from military training, he thought, should be given to men who had had prior military instruction considered to be equivalent to that given by the Government. This should apply to training given in schools and colleges as well as the National Guard. He would be willing to have the bill amended to preclude any possibility of an interpretation giving the President authority to use men in training for other military service. Such a limitation could be made constitutionally, he believed. The Secretary was strongly in favor of limiting the enlistment period to a term of three years. Evils of desertion might be checked to a certain extent by raising the mental standard of the Army enlisted personnel. Present conditions warranted the continuation of the current rate of pay for the Army, Mr. Baker said. He saw no reason why there should be a different standard of discipline for men undergoing training than that prescribed for the Regular Army.

In closing, Secretary Baker stated that he wanted to commit himself unqualifiedly to the principle of promotion by selection. He also was in favor of combining the Chemical Warfare Service and the Construction Division with the Corps of Engineers. He was convinced that the Inspector General's Department should be maintained, with free access to the Secretary of War and without General Staff supervision.

(Continued on page 114.)

PROMOTION BY SELECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Ever since I can remember you have published articles on promotion by selection, and the great majority of the writers argue against that system. Nevertheless the thing seems to have more lives than a cat. The subject is threadbare, and yet I would like to suggest three thoughts that have not been prominent in the discussions.

1. Most of the arguments assert that such a system would result in favoritism, that no human intelligence can select justly, that officers would cease to care for the interests of the Service and turn their attention to looking out for number one, etc. All this is perfectly true; but that isn't the real matter with selection. If Almighty God would consent to make the selections for us, so that there could be no question as to wisdom and justice, the system would kill itself through its own inherent wrongness. Every time the best captain was selected to become the junior major, the condition of the majors would become worse, for since the best majors would be selected to pass higher, we should soon have all the men fit for selection gathered at the foot of the list. This is the inevitable result through all the grades, unless the selected promotee be jumped to the top of the list in his new grade, where, doubtless, he would honestly think he belonged. Not only would each grade have its poorest specimens at the top, but they would all be disheartened and disgruntled.

2. The selection law recently proposed provides for promotion by seniority from the lowest to the next lowest grade and by selection for all the other grades. We are supposed to appoint from civil life into the Service by selection. That is, we depend upon selection when we have the least data to guide it. Then when there is a chance to choose among those we have dragged into the Service somewhat blindly, it is proposed to do the choosing according to seniority. Why? And why afterward revert to the imbecility of selection for all the higher grades? Any officer who is fit to remain in the Service at all is fit to be promoted when his time comes.

3. Why adopt a dishonest camouflage? Why not come out boldly and admit the truth: that selection is a means for advancing those whose advancement is desired regardless of the feelings or rights of others?

For this purpose I suggest that there be two parallel lines of officers, one set of officers to do the work and be the backbone of the Service who shall be promoted strictly according to seniority after establishing their fitness, and the other to be known as the favorite sons who shall be selected as desired from the backbone and be promoted as desired by selection. This would enable "especially deserving" officers to be rewarded without injury to the backbone; and as these favorite sons would soon be so occupied in knifing each other that they could attend to nothing else, their activities would not injure the Service as they would under other systems. In fact, they would be a source of joy and gladness to all.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

SELECTION DURING WAR SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

While it is recognized that our Army upon re-organization will no doubt be materially benefited by experiences gained in France, it is hoped that in applying a remedy for our many shortcomings our Congress will not permit to be injected into the law any such wild, fantastic, pernicious and palpably unjust scheme as promotion by selection.

It is entirely just and proper that conspicuously meritorious service in action should receive reward and recognition, but the question presents itself, what proportion of promotions during the late war was due to conspicuous service in action, what proportion to luck, and what proportion to the mere fact that an individual was in an action and made no mistake in which he was discovered? Before adopting any such measure as promotion by selection it is suggested that every promotion made for the emergency other than by seniority be scrutinized with a view to determining the following:

How long did the officer promoted serve in the Army before the United States entered the war? What kind of service did he perform—now much with troops and how much on staffs or detail duty? If promoted for conspicuous service or gallantry, what precisely did he do to merit promotion?

Also, how many line officers were promoted by selection who were never in action? Why were these promotions made and what basis of comparison was utilized to secure promotion of an officer who saw no combat

service over those who did see combat service? How many line officers were relieved from the front line and subsequently promoted, regardless of lineal rank, while serving in the S.O.S.? How many were relieved with no opportunity for representation to higher authority regarding the reasons for such relief?

I would most gladly endorse promotion by selection if I could believe that merit, and merit only, would be the determining factor, but alas, I do not believe, nor do any of those officers of long service with whom I have recently conversed believe, that the human element of favoritism can be eliminated. Ability is a strong factor, but, alas, it is not inseparable from personality and pull. It will take more than an act of Congress to blow away personal relations, petty feelings, prejudices and jealousies. While promotion by seniority may have its defects, the existing law, if applied, would result in the elimination of the unfit and the promotion of the survivors according to length of service and grade.

L'Espejo.

SELECTION BY ELECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

There is more than one way of selecting officers. For instance, there is the way we elect our public officials. The to-be-governed vote for those who are to govern them and the man with the largest number of votes gets the office. In the Navy and Army this ought to work out well, because the men know something about their officers; as their lives would be more or less at stake, you could expect them to be careful as to whom they voted for. If an officer's election depended on his men and junior officers, would it not influence his care and treatment of his men? If the vote is a good thing for the citizen, why would it not be good for the soldier? Would it not tend to make the world safe for democracy, to have Navy and Army officers elected by their men and junior officers? Would not this method of selecting by electing be a highly novel and democratic thing? It never has worked, but that is surely the fault of the methods; the principle of the thing is pure democracy.

In the Navy bill we have this: "Promotion is not to be regarded as a reward for long service, but rather as the preferment of officers who have already shown by the character of service already performed that they are best fitted of all those eligible to perform the duties of the higher grade for which recommended." The Army has something quite as much if not more so.

Service is usually considered as something more than beating some other fellow out. By service you must always understand that comradeship and co-operation are meant. The selective ideas set forth above simply can not result in comradeship higher than a clique and only such co-operation as is forced or based on self-interest. The above methods are the same as the Tammany rule: Do up the other fellow and you get his job. Efficiency in an army and efficiency in a political organization are different. To pass an eligible officer who can perform the duties of his grade, and to do this to any considerable extent, will in the course of a few years put the personnel into two classes and no end of cliques. The present plan of selection is just one way of passing the buck. It is endeavoring to have the Services pull themselves up by their boot straps by creating a class of officers who will solve the question of an efficient and effective Navy and Army by each working for himself and by himself, for such a class will surely be composed, in the majority, of men who work for a boss. The motives of the selective bills are not questioned, but their methods are based on political experience.

Let us try the selective method until it makes us sick, and then the elective method until it makes us sicker; and then, having had the personal experience, we will be willing to quit quick cures and try to get efficiency by real military education and training. That is the only way any one has secured the kind that lasts to the finish and beyond.

PIFFLE.

ELIMINATION AND SELECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Elimination of the unfit at the beginning of service is provided for by the provisional commission of two years, designed to eliminate undesirable at so early a period of their service as would not work an injustice against them. Without going into particulars, it may be stated that one or two provisional officers have received their permanent commissions after conduct that caused their appearing before boards. Here are examples of the inefficiency of a carefully devised system of elimination working under the most favorable conditions.

As to elimination during service, court-martial records of the past will bring enough incidents to mind to warrant the statement that this sort of elimination does not always function.

If influences exist that not only inflict unfit officers on the Service, but also suffice to retain officers that have been adjudged unfit to hold a commission, where will we be when we come to promotion by selection? We all like to see our friends get on, especially when they will help us get on. If influence will bring into, or retain, in the Service an undesirable officer, influence will, a hundred times more easily, be brought to bear to advance a man who is accused of nothing. It is easier to say that Captain B is a good man than that Captain X is not a bad one. Our liking for our friends is always much stronger and more readily expressed than our tolerance of the undesirable subjects we all know.

By all means let us have selection in time of war. Bonaparte, the lieutenant-colonel dropped from the rolls for desertion, comes to the front. Grant replaces Halleck and his school; Bazaine, favorite of the Compiegne clique, surrenders his entire army at Metz; Falkenhayn and Hindenburg are recalled from obscurity; the weightily-named Von Moltke goes into the discard—and so on.

Promotion by selection in time of war? Yes. Why? Because in time of war partisan influence is largely subordinated to the necessity for a successful conclusion of the work in hand. An intriguer hesitates longer to use influence in view of the magnitude of the affair at stake—the game is too big. Judgments are purified in the presence of war.

Selection in time of peace let us hope we will be saved from. The pro-selectionists are prone to say that the Army should be run on the principle of a corporation. The assumption of the analogy is fallacious, because in business success is measured in results that are obtained shortly after putting into operation a new man or a new system. In other words the answer is expressed in dollars gained. In the injection of a new man or system into the Army you are gambling upon a possible result in the course of years. Business is always fact, while war, in peace time, is in a measure fiction.

In our regiments we have all seen the small social and

other intrigues that are resorted to when it is a question of who shall be the new adjutant or the new quartermaster. What limit will there be to this sort of thing when higher rank and pay are at stake? I believe the reward of being selected for certain important duties is sufficient incentive to bring out ambition in men of the class who compose our officer personnel.

To have an efficient corps of officers you must have self-respect, mutual confidence, honor and loyalty. Promotion by selection will destroy all four of these.

GOLD STRIPES.

IMPORTANCE OF THE NON-COM. OFFICER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The added responsibility which attends the grade of corporal and sergeant in the line, and the small pay attached, makes the grade of non-commissioned officers very undesirable. The small increase in pay will not offset the added responsibility, and the men who would make the most efficient non-commissioned officers refuse to accept promotion to such grades, but will remain privates.

The pay of a sergeant major, senior grade, in the Coast Artillery is only \$21 higher than that of private. He is the highest non-commissioned officer in the C.A.C., and to perform his routine duties must be an expert in stenography, typewriting, all kinds of paper work and blank forms, and familiar with the use and operation of all sorts of office appliances. He must also be a man who can make himself well liked and still remain impartial. His pay is \$51 a month, with allowances. Except for the fact that the majority are men who have too many years in the Service to let go, they would leave the Army for civilian life, where they can command pay and positions adequate to provide the comforts of life and a moderate amount of recreation. All the specialist grades in the Coast Artillery, such as electricians, mechanics, engineers, master gunners, radio sergeants and first sergeants receive small pay considering the line of work they do. Commercial corporations are always willing to give them positions in which they are able to treble the pay they receive in the Army.

The pay of a private in the Army is adequate to keep himself if he is single, as the majority are; but the pay of a non-commissioned officer is so little, when compared with that of a private, that the personnel is in danger of losing the efficiency of the pre-war Regular Army. That before the war the Regular Army had non-commissioned officers who were efficient, and fitted to handle men is proved by the fact that the majority of them are now officers. Some of the most efficient officers we have in the Army are those who rose from the ranks after years of service in the line. In spite of all statements to the contrary, our pre-war Regular Army was the most efficient, best disciplined army in the world. Possibly their equipment and munitions of war were not the latest, and their method of warfare was different from other armies, but taking it as a whole they were the best equipped, most efficient body of soldiers in the world. This was largely due to the efficiency of the non-commissioned officers.

A non-commissioned officer, to be a good one, need not know so very much about the higher principles of mathematics, grammar or literature, but he has to know all there is to know about a gun, or a mine, or an engine, or whatever work he is doing. He has to know how to tell what he knows to the men under him, and make them understand it. He has to know drill and discipline, and be able to instruct the men under him. It is up to him to keep the organization at the highest state of efficiency. He is the man who mixes with the men in their daily life, and his influence is either going to make a good organization or a rotten one.

At present stage of reconstruction of the Army we are getting recruits, the majority of whom are absolutely ignorant of Army life and what Army life stands for. They will have to be trained, and unless the non-commissioned officer is strictly up to his mark in efficiency these men will have trouble throughout their life in the Army. If in the first three months of a man's service he is handled right he will make a good soldier, and if he is not handled right he will make a good guard house student. It is up to the non-commissioned officers.

The proposed bill for universal training would cause a large number of men of nineteen years of age to come to the Army for three months' training year after year. Unless efficient non-commissioned officers are on hand to train these men the plan will do no more than teach about three hundred thousand young men a year that the Army is a good place to stay away from. It is absolutely necessary, if universal training is to be a success, that the non-commissioned officers of the Army be men with enough service and enough knowledge of military training to train these men in such a way as to best fit them for military service should their services ever be needed.

The non-commissioned officers who were made officers will never be able to live on the pay of even the highest grade of non-commissioned officers, and consequently are resigning their commissions or are being discharged and entering civilian life again. The N.C. officers who were not commissioned and who have been promoted during the emergency, if efficient men, are quitting the Service after their one enlistment, or two enlistments. They like the Army. If their rate of pay was high enough they would stay in. At present, however, these men, being qualified to handle men, are rapidly leaving the Army and securing work with civilian concerns which will pay them more than a first lieutenant is getting now. A non-commissioned officer cannot be trained in three months, nor three years. His ability comes through years of training under efficient men. His theoretical knowledge need not cover so much territory, but his practical knowledge must be large. When a man gets to this point he knows that he can do better in civilian life than in the Army at present pay, and consequently he leaves the Army.

It is only just that the pay of an officer be raised. But it must also be considered that if the efficiency of our Army is going to be kept high, and the morale of the men at the highest standard, some distinction other than two stripes must be made between the non-commissioned personnel and the privates. The distinction at present is not worth the added responsibility. Soon we will face a shortage of non-commissioned officers, and no material at hand to make them from. The Army is in its period of reconstruction from the war just passed and during this reconstruction some attention should be paid to the fact that efficient non-commissioned officers are necessary. To get them necessitates an increased scale of pay for non-commissioned grades.

C.A.C.N.C.O.

LOSS OF COMMUTATION ON SEA DUTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The pay bill sponsored by Rear Admiral Cowie will increase the base pay of Navy officers thirty per cent. In accordance with the last Naval Appropriation act, commutation of quarters for officers on sea duty ceases on Oct. 1, 1919.

The effect of these two measures, if Admiral Cowie's bill is favorably acted upon, is to take away with the one hand and give back with the other. In so far as lieutenant commanders on sea duty are concerned, they will lose about \$75 per month by the one act, and then have their pay increased about \$90 per month by the other act, an increase of \$15 per month, or in percentage of present pay in increase of 3.75 per cent. Officers in other grades on sea duty will be affected in somewhat the same proportion.

If Admiral Cowie's bill is passed Congress and the public in general will be under the impression that Navy officers on sea duty, as well as those on shore duty, have had their pay increased substantially. In reality the increase would be only a mere pittance—fifty cents a day in my case.

Why not be fair to all hands? Why camouflage? Give us a real pay increase instead of a so-called one.

CLASS 1909.

AS TO SINGLE LIST PROMOTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

With reference to the subject of Army "improvements" and with particular reference to a letter in the Sept. 6 number of the JOURNAL (page 9), entitled "A Summary of Army Needs," the Veteran Officers' Association of the World War, in Washington, made a hasty canvass of the opinions of 200 of various branches of the Service, line and staff, the names being selected at random from the membership list, with a view of ascertaining how the officers of the Army felt relative to the matter of having a single list for promotion in the Army. Of the 200 officers covered in the canvass seven were for the idea of promotions from a single list and 193 against it. This would indicate that the consensus of opinion is against a single list. This association proposes to make a thorough canvass of the opinions in this respect as a matter of information, though it appears that the advantages are too few to make such a plan desirable to the officers in general. One field officer expressed an opinion that with such a scheme of promotion it would be a queer looking Army with Medical officers commanding Artillery regiments, Artillery officers in charge of operating rooms in hospitals, Infantry officers commanding Engineer regiments, and so on through the chapter.

Veteran Officers' Association of the World War,
C. B. WHEATON, Secretary.

THE NAVAL RESERVE FORCE CONFERENCE.

The organization of the Naval Reserve Force into a national reserve for the Navy with headquarters in the various naval districts was recommended as the result of a conference by Naval Reserve representatives chosen by commandants of the naval districts, held in Washington on Sept. 22 and 23. It was decided by the twenty officers who attended from all parts of the country that the general policy of the new organization should be left to the decision of the Bureau of Navigation, in order that it may conform as closely as possible with the needs of the Regular Service. Following the session on the second day of the conference Secretary of the Navy Daniels was a guest of the members at a luncheon given at the Shoreham Hotel. The Secretary paid a high tribute to the work of the Naval Reserve Forces during the war. He said the facility with which the Navy expanded to meet the needs of the war was largely due to the fact that the Reserve had been organized and was on a working basis before the need for expansion came. He pointed out that under the stress of the emergency, and owing to the training of Reserve officers, its members had accomplished more in six months than they could have under ordinary circumstances in a year.

In addition to a complete plan for the formation of the Reserve organization in the different naval districts, the following points were also taken up at the conference: The promotion of lieutenants who served at sea during the war; confirmation of officers; the organization of a reserve force into units of a convenient size by the commandants of the several naval districts; change in the existing law prohibiting active duty for members of the Naval Reserve Force prior to July 1, 1920; repeal of present law allowing members of the N.R.F. to be members of the Naval Militia of the several states; the enactment of additional legislation to the effect that all officers and men serving on any ship flying the United States flag, other than Navy vessels, must be enrolled in the Naval Reserve Force; the enactment of legislation allowing a permanent assignment of officers of the Naval Reserve Force to duty; the question of appropriation for organizing and training and for the rental of armories for the Naval Reserve Force; the system to be inaugurated for the instruction of officers and men in the several naval districts; the necessity for periodical drills; the assignment of vessels for training the Naval Reserve and of obsolete vessels to provide quarters for the Naval Reserve Force; cruises for the personnel; equipment; changes in the regulations of the Reserve Force; enrolment; discipline; organization of the aviation units and distribution of information.

A satisfactory solution to all questions arising was arrived at and it is proposed to start the organization of the Naval Reserve Force immediately. The following officers of the Reserve Force attended this conference: Commodore E. F. Forshaw, Capt. J. P. Parker, Capt. A. P. Fry, Lieut. John L. Saltenstall, Lieut. Comdr. J. G. N. Whitaker, Comdr. C. M. Peck, Capt. Butler Duncan, Lieut. W. W. Thompson, Comdr. G. W. Rowbotham, Lieut. H. Webster Smith, Lieut. Comdr. R. H. Miner, Lieut. Comdr. A. B. Clements, Comdr. Charles K. Farmer, Capt. G. A. Eaton, Capt. E. A. Evers, Lieut. W. Irving, Comdr. W. B. Allison, Lieut. W. F. Scouten, Lieut. Comdr. H. G. Black, Capt. Miller Freeman, Comdr. T. W. Harris, Senator T. H. Newberry (from Michigan), Capt. T. F. Macklin, Comdr. Charles J. Anderson, Ensign W. T. Riter. The following officers of the Regular Navy were also present: Rear Admiral Thomas Washington, Capt. H. J. Ziege-

meier, Lieut. Comdr. F. G. Blandel and Lieutenant Commander Beary.

MASSACHUSETTS TECH. ENDOWMENT CAMPAIGN.

The campaign for a \$10,000,000 endowment fund which Massachusetts Institute of Technology has just opened has brought out a number of interesting facts in the institute's war record, writes a correspondent. Of the 12,000 graduates 3,000 were in actual service of these seventy per cent. were officers. This record contrasts well with Harvard's forty-seven per cent. In addition 2,000 more Tech men held responsible positions in the industries mobilized for government work. Hog Island, the home of the American International Shipbuilding Corporation, the largest shipbuilding plant in the world, was built, manned and officered by Tech men. The government poison gas plant at the Aberdeen proving grounds was built and operated throughout the entire period of the war by Prof. William H. Walker of the Chemistry Department at M.I.T., colonel in the Chemical Warfare Service. At Technology itself the whole plant and equipment were given over to the Government service. Five schools in aviation alone were opened and they, together with the schools in other branches of the Service, provided special training for nearly 7,000 officers of both the Army and Navy. The institute also took a leading part in organizing and conducting the training of 11,000 officers for the Shipping Board. The largest tank in America was built on the Tech grounds in less than three months—record-breaking time. It was designed by Prof. E. F. Miller, '86. In the school of Aeronautical Engineering airplanes were designed and built by the students themselves. Now that the war is over Technology is planning to enlarge her facilities so that she can take care of the greatly increased number of men and women who are seeking technical training. Fifty per cent. of the 2,000 applications already received for the K. of C. scholarships offered to American veterans of the Great War are for technical courses, the majority choosing Tech. This is only one manifestation of the wide interest in engineering that the war has awakened in the young men of our country. Technology hopes to meet this demand for technical training by a much needed \$10,000,000 endowment fund to be applied to the improvement of her laboratories and teaching force.

BRITISH NAVY GIVES NOTABLE DINNER.

Vice Admiral Lord Beatty, forty-two admirals and other officers of the British navy attended a naval peace dinner given at the town hall, Portsmouth, England, on Sept. 22 by 500 "lower deckmen" in honor of the hero of the battle of Jutland. The scenes which attended the function had never before been witnessed in the British navy. All ranks and ratings in the service, from admirals to buglers, second class, and boys, were represented. For the first time in the history of the navy the toast of "Squadron Commanders" was proposed by an engine room rating, while "The Boys of the Navy" was responded to by a boy serving on King George's yacht. Just before the company separated, at midnight, the chairman announced that the custom in the British navy of striking sixteen bells to announce the birth of the new year would be observed to announce the new era of fellowship in the service. This having been done, as the last bell was struck the entire company joined hands and sang "Auld Lang Syne." Admiral Beatty then reached across the table and endeavored to shake hands with sixteen blue-jackets with one hand, while a number of petty officers seized the other. Admirals whose names are famous throughout the British navy and who are also well known in the American Service, could be seen on all sides singing and shaking hands with seamen and petty officers. The vice admiral, who in a speech had spoken of the comradeship of the sea and the bond that had been forged all the more strongly in the British navy as a result of the Great War, and had previously been presented by the lower deckmen with a silver cigar box as a token of loyalty and affection from all ratings, was hauled through the streets of Plymouth in an automobile drawn by men of the service.

MANUFACTURE OF SIGNAL CORPS APPARATUS.

Information received at Signal Corps headquarters this week established the fact that all radio apparatus used in France by the Signal Corps during the first year of the war was of French and British make. It was not until a short time before the armistice was signed that American concerns were manufacturing, under the direction of the Signal Corps, enough ground telegraphy apparatus, buzzer phones and radio equipment to fill the needs of the Signal Corps both abroad and at home. Telephone and telegraph apparatus used by combat troops was designed by the Engineering and Research Division of the Signal Corps. Apparatus constructed by a civilian concern for the Signal Corps is designed by the corps itself to serve a definite function, and its construction is carefully watched and inspected by Signal Corps experts, Signal Corps officers state. They cite this as an evidence that in the hearings before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs a witness was mistaken when he expressed the opinion that in the case of an emergency the personnel of the Signal Corps could be drawn from civilian industries. Signal Corps officers say that the supervision by a field officer of radio apparatus in the process of construction is necessary for the turning out of practical equipment.

HARNESS LEATHER, RUSSET AND BLACK.

Noting the recent article in our columns regarding the respective merits of russet and black harness leather, a correspondent familiar with the leather trade writes: "The Government is still holding vast quantities of leather in store, which it will eventually have to sell at auction. This is at present worth twenty-five per cent. more than was paid for it when it was bought, and it will be worth much less next spring. Former Q.M.C. officers have been trying to bring this to the attention of the proper officials, so that the leather may be sold, but there has been a good deal of procrastination on the part of the Surplus Property Division. The fear is they may delay until the market weakens, and lose a good deal of money which might be saved by prompt action. Tanners are divided in their ideas as to the effect of dumping so large an amount on the market, but personally I feel that the inevitable depressing effect would be but short lived, and the removal of the 'Sword of Damocles' by letting it fall, would be better than having it hang over us constantly, as it has since the armistice. There is a quantity of about 1,500,000 pounds involved, valued at about eighty-five cents per pound. This would certainly

not bring anything like that price next spring; and we do not view with complacency an unnecessary loss of money to the Army."

EMPLOYMENT AID FOR DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

The General Staff of the Army has asked the U.S. Employment Service of the Department of Labor to assist in placing returning soldiers in touch with opportunities for employment along the lines of their qualifications. In response to this request the Employment Service is sending to every man, who has received his discharge from the Army and whose name has been sent to the bureau as a man possibly in need of assistance in finding employment, a questionnaire as to his record and capabilities which is to be filled out and returned to the Federal Director of the U.S. Employment Service for the man's own state. In addition to the questionnaire the Employment Service sends each man a letter of introduction to the state Federal Director. The Employment Service is also establishing a Bureau for Returning Soldiers and Sailors, supervised by a local board of management, on which business and industry will be represented by prominent citizens.

HEALTH OF THE TROOPS.

Disease conditions among troops for the week ending Sept. 12 as compiled from telegraphic reports received at the Office of the Surgeon General on that date show an annual admission rate per 1,000 (all causes) of 764.19 and for troops in the United States 769.14. Annual admission rate per 1,000 (disease only) 673.71 and for troops in the United States 678.36. Non-effective per 1,000 on day of report 30.23, for troops in the United States 29.66. Annual death rate per 1,000 (all causes) 10.71, for troops in the United States 12.08. Annual death rate per 1,000 (disease only) 8.72, troops in the United States 11. Figures for the A.E.F. issued on the same date, but not of the same period, show: Annual admission rate per 1,000 (all causes) 750.94. Annual admission rate per 1,000 (disease only) 661.21. Non-effective per 1,000 on day of report 31.85. Annual death rate per 1,000 (all causes) 6.90. Annual death rate per 1,000 (disease only) 2.07.

DISPOSITION OF OFFICERS' QUALIFICATION CARDS.

The Secretary of War has directed the publication of a War Department circular regarding disposition of qualification cards, as follows: a. Cards for all officers of the permanent military establishment will be forwarded at once to The Adjutant General for file; final ratings will not be entered on these cards. b. Qualification cards for every officer not holding a commission in the permanent military establishment will remain on file at the station at which the officer is serving. In the event of such officer being discharged on or before Oct. 31, 1919, a final rating will be entered upon the qualification card and the latter will be forwarded with other records to The Adjutant General for file. c. On Nov. 1, 1919, qualification cards for all emergency officers then in the Service will have entered thereon a final rating and will be forwarded to The Adjutant General for file.

HISTORICAL DIVISION FOR MARINE CORPS.

A historical division of the Adjutant and Inspector's Department has been established at Marine Corps headquarters. The duties of the division are: (a) To establish historical archives which shall be the repository for all material of a historical nature—that is, material from which administrative value has disappeared; (b) to prepare a history of the Marine Corps during the war with the Central Powers; (c) to revise and bring up to date the history of the Marine Corps. Officers and enlisted men of the Marine Corps are requested to cooperate with the work of the Historical Division by bringing to its attention any matters of historical interest which they may think are not in the possession of the division. Major Edwin N. McClellan, U.S.M.C., who has just returned from duty in France with the A. E. F. Historical Section, is in charge of the division.

ARMY HOSPITALS TO TREAT SAILORS AND MARINES.

Army hospitals will now provide treatment for discharged sailors and marines as well as soldiers. Discharged soldiers, sailors and marines are civilians under the law and in the matter of hospital treatment come under provisions of Paragraph 1459, Army Regulations. Any soldier, sailor or marine who has been honorably discharged since Oct. 6, 1917, for disability incurred in line of duty and whose present condition is a reactivation of that disability or as consequent upon it is entitled to hospital or sanatorium care under provisions of War Risk Insurance Act either in a military hospital, if there be room for him, or in local civilian institutions. (Paragraph 1, Section 2, Bulletin No. 12, War Department, 1919, will be amended to include the above.)

TEST OF CAVALRY HORSES.

The Chief of Staff has advised Mr. W. R. Brown, president of the Arabian Horse Club of America, in reply to his letter concerning an endurance test for Cavalry horses to be held Oct. 14 that there is not sufficient time now left for officers of the Army to train and condition horses properly to participate in the proposed test. In order to assist him in this matter, however, the commanding officers of Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., and Camp Devens, Mass., have been directed to co-operate with him, and the commanding officers of Fort Ethan Allen and the Remount Service have been authorized to enter for the ride officers who may be available at Fort Ethan Allen or in that vicinity.

HOUSE COMMITTEE TO INSPECT ARMY STATIONS.

The sub-committee on Purchase of Land and Completion of Work at Camps and Cantonments of the House Committee on Military Affairs, under the chairmanship of Representative Anthony, left Washington Sept. 25 to carry out a tour of inspection of flying fields and stations in Texas and Oklahoma as well as at other Army posts. The itinerary includes the following stations: Louisville, Ky.; Memphis, Tenn.; Little Rock, Ark.; Houston, Texas; San Antonio, Texas; Fort Worth, Texas; Fort Sill, Okla.; Kansas City, Mo.; Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; Rock Island, Ill.; Chicago, Ill.; Rantoul, Ill.; Detroit, Mich.; Mt. Clemens, Mich.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Col. Charles H. McKinstry, a well-known officer of the Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., was retired from active service upon his own application on Sept. 16, 1919, after more than thirty-five years' service. He was born in California Dec. 9, 1866, and was graduated from the U.S.M.A. number two in his class in 1888, when he was assigned to the Engineers. Among his many duties he served as an instructor at West Point, and was connected with various engineering work in the improvements of rivers and harbors in various parts of the country, and in the construction and improvement of coast defense works. He served as an instructor in the Engineer School, was in charge of the works for the defense of San Francisco, and was a member of various important boards. Colonel McKinstry on Aug. 5, 1917, was appointed a brigadier general in the National Army, and served with the A.E.F., under General Pershing, and was on duty with the American Peace Commission in Paris. At the time of his retirement he stood number seventeen on the lineal list of colonels of Engineers. His last post of duty was at Governors Island, N.Y.

Lieut. (T) William L. Hill, U.S.N., who holds the permanent rank of chief boatswain and is on duty at the naval prison at Portsmouth, N.H., retires for age Oct. 7, 1919. Lieutenant Hill was born in Iowa Oct. 17, 1855, and entered the Navy when a young man. He was appointed a chief boatswain March 3, 1899, and had served previously over seven years as an enlisted man. He was appointed a temporary lieutenant in the Navy July 1, 1918. During the destruction of the Spanish fleet off Santiago in July, 1898, Lieutenant Hill was serving on board the U.S.S. Brooklyn, which was hit more times than any other vessel in the U.S. Fleet.

RETIREMENT OF ADMIRAL BENSON.

Admiral William S. Benson, U.S.N., Chief of Naval Operations, was retired for age on Sept. 25, 1919, after long and distinguished service. He has proved himself an administrator of the highest type. His service has included command of midshipmen at the Naval Academy, of various classes of vessels of the Navy, including some of the most modern battleships, the command of a division of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet, and the command of one of the most important navy yards. Lastly, as Chief of Naval Operations, he was charged with the operations of the fleet, and with the preparation and readiness of plans for its use in war. Admiral Benson was born in Bibb County, Ga., Sept. 25, 1855, and was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1877. During a sea service since that time of twenty-two years he has cruised practically all over the world, and on one cruise he circumnavigated the entire coast of Africa. In 1883 he was a member of the Greely relief expedition under the late Admiral Schley. He reached the grade of captain in 1909 and rear admiral in 1915. From the very beginnings of the modern Navy Admiral Benson has had a varied and useful experience in connection with its up-building. During the eighties he inspected the material for the construction of the first modern vessels, which later formed the White Squadron. At one period he served at one of the branch hydrographic offices. For a number of years he was instructor in seamanship, naval architecture and naval tactics at the Academy at Annapolis, and became Commandant of Midshipmen in 1907 while Admiral Badger was Superintendent, and commanded the practice squadron of five ships in 1908.

Since then his experience at sea included command of several important ships and also service as chief of staff of the Pacific Fleet. His most recent sea service was as captain of the superdreadnought Utah, and, temporarily, as commander of the 1st Division of the Atlantic Fleet. In July, 1913, he was detached from the Utah to be commandant of the Philadelphia Navy Yard, and was assigned to duty as the Chief of Naval Operations, taking oath of office from May 11, 1916, being commissioned with the rank of rear admiral from that date, and was advanced to the rank of temporary admiral on Aug. 29, 1916. In the latter part of 1917 he was assigned to temporary duty in London, England, and as naval adviser to the American peace delegation in Paris, after which he returned to the United States. On Oct. 15, 1918, he was ordered to special duty at Paris, and remained abroad until June 11, 1919, on which date he sailed for the United States, and resumed his duties of Chief of Naval Operations. With the death of Admiral Dewey, Admiral Benson became president of the General Board of the Navy. This board devises measures and plans for the effective preparation and maintenance of the fleet for war, and prepares plans for campaigns, including co-operation with the Army, and the employment of all the elements of naval defense.

Legislation conferring upon Admiral Benson the rank of admiral for life has passed the House of Representatives and is now before the Senate. In regard to his retirement from active service Secretary Daniels said on Sept. 24: "I regret very much that he is forced to retire at this time and he has shown such ability and statesmanship that I wish it were possible to retain him as Chief of Operations. Too much cannot be said of the able and splendid way he has served in the important post he has both before and during the World War."

THE NEW CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS.

Admiral Coontz Succeeds Admiral Benson.

Rear Admiral Robert E. Coontz, U.S.N., who was designated by Secretary Daniels on Sept. 24 for appointment as Chief of Naval Operations, vice Benson retired on Sept. 25, in both his sea duty and shore duty has seen extensive and varied service. He is at present in command of Division 6, of Battleship Squadron 4, of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, with the Wyoming as his flagship. Until he assumes duty in his new office, Rear Admiral Josiah S. McKean, who has been serving as assistant chief of Naval Operations, will act temporarily as chief, and will later succeed Rear Admiral Coontz in command of Division 6. It is interesting to note that during the war with Spain both Admirals Coontz and McKean served together aboard the U.S.S. Charleston on the Asiatic Station, then in command of "Commodore" George Dewey. Coontz was at that time a lieutenant (j.g.) and McKean was serving as passed assistant engineer. The Charleston was not in the battle of Manila Bay, being on detached service.

Rear Admiral Coontz was born in Hannibal, Mo., June 11, 1864, and was graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1885, receiving his commission as ensign in 1887. His successive promotions through the progressive ranks of the Navy are as follows: Lieutenant (j.g.),

1896; lieutenant, 1899; lieutenant commander, 1905; commander, 1909; captain, 1912; rear admiral, 1918.

On sea duty Rear Admiral Coontz served in Alaska and on board the Coast Survey steamer Patterson, and while a junior officer upon a number of other naval vessels. As a lieutenant commander he was on duty at the shipbuilding works of Moran Brothers, Seattle, in connection with the completion of the battleship Nebraska, and was later ordered to that vessel as executive officer. He was executive officer of the Nebraska on the cruise of the battleship fleet around the world, and his efficiency as an executive officer helped to place that ship high on the efficiency list of the battleships that made this memorable cruise. He also commanded the midshipmen's practice cruise to Europe, the squadron consisting of three of the older battleships, the Iowa, Massachusetts and Indiana. He has also served on a number of other cruisers and battleships, including the Philadelphia, Buffalo, Nebraska and Georgia.

As a commander and captain he served about a year and a half as governor of Guam, where his executive and administrative ability in the governorship of this island was exhibited in a high degree. On shore duty he has held such responsible positions as that of commandant of the midshipmen at the Naval Academy, and as member of the Board of Inspection and Survey of Ships, having also, when a junior officer, served a tour in the Bureau of Navigation at Washington. He served as commandant of the navy yard at Puget Sound during the war with Germany, and late in 1918 he was placed in command of a division of the Atlantic Fleet. When the Pacific Fleet was organized he was placed in command of Division 6, flying his flag from the U.S.S. Wyoming.

RECENT DEATHS.

William Abbot, class of 1872, U.S.M.A., died Aug. 31, 1919, at Hillsboro, Ill., aged seventy-four. He was born Feb. 25, 1845, and before entering the Academy served as first sergeant, Co. C, 70th Illinois Vol. Inf., for four months in 1862. Upon graduation he was commissioned second lieutenant, 9th Infantry, and served at frontier stations in Wyoming and Nebraska until he resigned on March 27, 1876. He took up his residence at Hillsboro, Ill., where he attained prominence as a lawyer, a real estate agent, bank director and bank president. He was the father of the late Lieut. Henry Abbot, class of 1897, U.S.M.A., and of Capt. Stephen Abbot, class of 1902.

William J. Gohn, father of Col. Joseph F. Gohn, U.S.A., died Sept. 15, 1919, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Fred B. Harding, East St. Louis, Ill.

In a notice of the death of Brig. Gen. Butler D. Price, U.S.A., retired, who died at Jamestown, R.I., Aug. 29, 1919, it should have been stated that his maternal grandfather from Virginia was Clement (not Clermont) Smith-Huntt. His widow is the daughter of the late James C. Gilmore, who died in Philadelphia, Pa., in the early sixties, at the age of forty-one. He was not in the Civil War or the Regular Army.

Mrs. Emily Brewster Batchelor, eldest daughter of Col. and Mrs. Calvin G. Brewster, of Laredo, Texas, widow of Mr. Herbert Finner Batchelor, of Mexico City, former general auditor of the Mexican National Railways, died suddenly Sept. 6, 1919. She is survived by her parents, three sisters, Mrs. Arnold, wife of Col. Albert C. Arnold, U.S.A., Mrs. Hanson, wife of Col. Linwood E. Hanson, U.S.A., Mrs. Potter, wife of Lieut. Col. Paul C. Potter, U.S.A., and a niece, Lydia Hanson, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Hanson. Funeral services were held and interment made at San Antonio, Texas, Sept. 11, 1919.

Mr. Reuel D. Robbins, father of Lieut. Comdr. Irving W. Robbins, U.S.N., died at San Francisco, Calif., on Sept. 7, 1919.

C. Rosalie Morris, sister of Capt. Lewis Morris, Med. Corps, U.S.N., died suddenly of pneumonia in New York city on Sept. 24. The funeral services were announced to be held in St. Ann's Church, 140th street and St. Ann's avenue, on Sept. 27, 1919.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Lieut. Col. Charles Gardiner Helmick, 15th Field Art., U.S.A., and Miss Leah Louise Stock, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Stock, of Hillsdale, Mich., were married on Sept. 13, 1919, in St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Hillsdale, Rev. Allan N. McEvoy, rector, officiating. The bride was given away by her father, and was attended by Miss Florentine Cook, of Hillsdale, maid of honor, Mrs. Merrill Howard Tilghman, jr., of Richmond, Va., matron of honor, Miss Florence Helmick, sister of the groom, bridesmaid, and little Barbara Stock, a niece of the bride, of Norfolk, Va., was flower girl. The ushers were Merrill Howard Tilghman, jr., of Richmond, Va., Maury Browne, of Norfolk, Va., Jason Swartzbaugh, of Toledo, Ohio, and Dean Stock. Mr. A. D. Stock, uncle of the bride, acted as master of ceremonies. The church was beautifully decorated with a great profusion of palms, potted plants, asparagus ferns and clematis, while over the pulpit was draped a silk American flag. A large reception followed the wedding at the home of the parents of the bride at 15 Broad street, which was the culmination of a series of brilliant social affairs given in Hillsdale in honor of the bride, who was one of the most popular young women of the county. She is a graduate of Smith College and a member of Pi Beta Phi fraternity. The groom is a graduate of the Naval Academy, class of 1913, and has recently returned from overseas duty, and is stationed in Washington, D.C. Among the out-of-town guests were Major Gen. and Mrs. Eli A. Helmick, U.S.A., parents of the groom, Miss Florence Helmick, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Stock and daughter Barbara, and Mr. and Mrs. Maury Browne, of Norfolk, Va., Mrs. Charles Bovey, Mrs. Charles Velle, of Minneapolis, Minn., Dr. C. E. Koon, Mrs. Heber A. Knott, Mrs. Elizabeth Slight, of Grand Rapids, Mich., Mr. and Mrs. Merrill Howard Tilghman, jr., of Richmond, Va., Miss Mildred Force, of Cleveland, Ohio, Miss Julia Barksdale, Portsmouth, Va., Miss Beth Battles, Boston, Mass., Miss Marian Mitchell, San Diego, Calif., Mrs. Donald Moore and Miss Lola Melvin, Detroit, and Mrs. Eugene Woodhams. After a short honeymoon, the bride and groom will be at home in Washington, where Colonel Helmick is now on duty as a member of a special technical board at the War Department.

A prominent wedding at Peoria, Ill., Sept. 19, 1919, was that of Lieut. Col. Witmon R. Conolly, 3d Art. U.S.A., and Miss Corinne Batchelder, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mark D. Batchelder, in the presence of fully 200 guests. The Batchelder residence on Parkside drive

was en fete from its remotest depths to the broad verandas, which were screened in and with palms and ferns and rose-shaded lights transformed into fragrant arbors, which overlooked the shadowy green cup of Bradley Park. Major Petersen and Mr. Holt entered the parlor first, followed by the groom with his best man, Joseph Batchelder. The two bridesmaids were Miss Helen Spencer of Des Moines and Miss Alice Bartlett of San Francisco. After them walked the matron of honor, the bride's sister, Mrs. DeWees Crawford, and her son, Rufus Choate Crawford, as ring bearer. The bride entered with her father, Mr. Mark Batchelder, her trailing gown of white satin swept behind her in a long narrow train, and was paneled with pearl embroidery, while the wing sleeves were exquisite real lace, which also bordered the low-cut bodice. Her veil was caught to her dark hair in such a way as to leave uncovered the charming head, which arose flower-like from the white tulle as from a calyx. Her bouquet was of tiny white rosebuds with long pendant ribbons tied with lilies of the valley. The service was read by Rev. Casper Wistar Hiatt, of the First Congregational Church. An elaborate wedding supper was served. The bride's table was set in a pretty side room. A miniature bride and groom, the groom in military khaki and the bride in wedding finery, stood in front of the newly wedded pair, and the place-cards were speeding white automobiles in which a bridal pair were the only passengers and which was pictured through a country tinted couleur de rose. Later in the evening Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Conolly left for Washington and the East and will reside in Boston. The bride's going away costume was a smart suit of French blue cloth with a border of wool embroidery on the jaunty coat and a dashing little turban of Chinese blue satin.

Lieut. Col. Arthur H. Doig, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Miss Adelaide Bell Heath will be married in Washington, D.C., Oct. 15, in St. John's Church. Lieut. Col. C. W. Baird, U.S.A., will be best man, and the ushers will include Col. C. L. Hall, Lieut. Col. Thomas C. Cook, Arthur G. Campbell, Gilbert Marshall, Major Edward S. Harrison, U.S.A., Comdr. C. T. Jewell, U.S.N., Robert Barton and Blaine Mallan. Mrs. Thomas W. Bowers and Miss Elizabeth Heath will attend the bride. The bridesmaids will be Misses Virginia Mackay-Smith, Caroline Nash, Elsie Downing, Leonora Finley, Julia Whiting and Eleanor Johnston.

The marriage of Miss Ruth M. Williams to Major Harold R. Richards, U.S.A., took place on Sept. 15 at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Williams, 400 West 58th street terrace, Kansas City, Mo. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a gown of Brussels net and filet lace over white georgette. She wore the groom's gift, a diamond and platinum bar pin and carried a shower bouquet of roses and orchids. Following the ceremony a reception was held. Major and Mrs. Richards will be at home after Oct. 1 at Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va.

Capt. W. L. Bull, U.S.A., and Miss Jess Douglass were married at the First Presbyterian Church, San Antonio, Texas, on Sept. 15. Captain Bull is attached to the Chemical Warfare Service. He served overseas with the 79th Division.

The marriage of Capt. John Hamilton Ruckman, U.S.A., son of Brig. Gen. John W. Ruckman, U.S.A., to Miss Mary Warner Armstrong, daughter of the late Mr. Alfred Warner Armstrong and Mrs. Effie (Fullenweider) Armstrong, of Wilmington, Del., took place in that city on Sept. 20, 1919, at Emmanuel Church, the Rev. Frederick M. Kirkus officiating. The bride was gowned in ivory satin with court train and garniture of point lace, her tulle veil in cap effect with wreath of orange blossoms, and carrying a shower bouquet of white roses and sweetheart rosebuds, was given away by her brother, Alfred Warner Armstrong, of Detroit. She was attended by Miss Jeannette Wylie, of New Castle, Del. The six bridesmaids were Miss Katherine Armstrong, sister of the bride; Miss Helen Armstrong, cousin of the bride; Miss Marjorie Campbell Ruckman, sister of the groom; Miss Jean Evans, Miss Ann Garrett and Miss Alice Richey. The best man, Mr. Nathaniel S. Seelye, of New York and Flushing, was a classmate of the groom at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The ushers were Lieuts. Richard J. Hill, jr., of New York; Paige Montague, of Washington; Francis G. Tatnall, of Germantown; John T. Gauge, of Wilmington, all of whom had served with the groom overseas or at home; Mdsn. John J. J. Fullenweider, U.S.N., a cousin of the bride, and Alfred Warner Armstrong, her brother, who served as a naval aviator during the war, and was stationed on the coast of France. The church was exquisitely decorated by the girl friends of the bride with pink roses, dahlias and delicate white flowers, ferns and palms. Following the ceremony a large reception was held at the bride's home, 1405 Gilpin avenue, and the young couple left later for Old Point and Washington, in a shower of confetti and rose leaves. Among the guests from out-of-town were Col. Albert U. Faulkner, U.S.A., recently returned from France, and daughter, Miss Nancy Faulkner; Mr. William Armstrong, of Hartford, Conn.; Mr. Campbell T. Hamilton and daughter, Miss Helen Hamilton, of Garden City, N.Y., and Mrs. John R. Hicks, of Warrenton, Va. Capt. and Mrs. Ruckman will be at home after Oct. 6 at No. 11 Everett street, Cambridge, Mass., where Captain Ruckman has charge of the preparation of the war records of the M.I.T.

Lieut. A. R. Marron, Constr. Corps, U.S.N., and Miss Katherine Margaret Ficken, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Ficken, of Charleston, S.C., were married at Hendersonville, N.C., Sept. 22, 1919. The ceremony took place at the summer home of the bride, Brookland, Flat Rock, Rev. Father Marion, of Hendersonville, officiating. Miss Loti Ficken, sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and Lieut. Donald Royce, Constr. Corps, U.S.N., a classmate of the bridegroom, acted as best man. Four dainty little relatives of the bride spread white satin aisle ribbons. The bride was attractively attired in white satin and silver and carried a shower bouquet; the maid of honor was dressed in becoming yellow and carried American beauties. The wedding was attended by intimate friends and relatives, including many of the Charleston summer colony at Flat Rock. The couple were the recipients of many beautiful presents, conspicuous among which were several beautiful and appropriate ones from employees of the U.S. Navy Yard at Charleston, S.C., where the groom had been stationed for the past thirty months, and has won many friends. Immediately after the wedding Mr. and Mrs. Marron left on a wedding trip which will terminate at Boston, Mass., where Lieutenant Marron will be stationed during the coming year. Lieutenant Marron is a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, of the class of 1914; after serving two years at sea, he was detailed for a course of instruction prior to assignment to the Construction Corps, which course was interrupted at the outbreak of the war, and which is now to be resumed at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The Ficken family is one

of the old aristocratic families of Charleston, and Mrs. Marroa has been most popular among the younger set.

The marriage of Miss Esther Siegfried Pearson to 1st Lieut. Arthur Breckenridge Wade, U.S.A., which was solemnized at Columbus, Ga., Sept. 18, 1919, will prove of more than usual interest because of the numerous relatives of the bride connected with the Service. The bride is the youngest daughter of Major William H. Pearson, U.S.A., retired. One of the bride's sisters, recently deceased, was the wife of Major Gen. C. T. Menoher, U.S.A., who has two sons in the Service, and Col. Frederick W. Pearson, U.S.A., is her brother. Mrs. Wade was born in the Army and has a large circle of friends and acquaintances who will welcome her. She and Lieutenant Wade are both graduates of Syracuse University, class of 1917, and there their acquaintance began. A conventional wedding, at the home of the bride's parents in Asheville, N.C., had been planned for October, but emergency orders calling Lieutenant Wade immediately to France necessitated a change of program, hence the ceremony was performed as stated. Mrs. Pearson accompanied her daughter and gave her in marriage, Major Pearson being prevented by ill health from being present.

Mrs. J. Emory Bair, of Gettysburg, Pa., announces the marriage of her niece, Miss Mary Kohler, to Lieut. Clyde Berger, Tank Corps, U.S.A., at York, Pa., on Aug. 28, 1919. Lieutenant Berger has recently returned from overseas with the U.S. Tank Corps. Mrs. Berger is at present living at the Salvation Army Hut at Odenton, Md., while Lieutenant Berger is stationed at Camp Meade.

The wedding is announced of Lieut. Edwin E. Peterson, U.S.A., and Miss Sarah Clements, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Clements, of San Antonio, Texas. The ceremony was performed on Sept. 9 at the home of the bride's parents on Alamo Heights, San Antonio. Lieutenant Peterson recently returned from duty overseas.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Bloxham Ward, U.S.A., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Frances L. Taylor, to Ensign John Warren Higley, U.S.N.

Capt. W. M. Crose, U.S.N., and Mrs. Crose announce the engagement of their daughter, Janet Guthrie, to Lieut. (j.g.) Henry Turner Stanley, U.S.N.R.F. Lieutenant Stanley is the son of Mr. and Mrs. James W. Stanley, of Lynn, Mass., and is on duty at the Naval Air Station, Key West, Fla.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Percival Neall, of Overbrook, Philadelphia, and now summering at Cape May, N.J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Ruth, to Lieut. John Franklin Moloney, U.S.N. Lieutenant Moloney is a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, class of 1914, and is at present attached to the Aviation Division and stationed at the naval air station, Hampton Roads, Va. The wedding is planned to take place in November.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Gordon, of No. 801 Middle street, Leavenworth, Kas., have sent out invitations for the wedding of their daughter, Miss Dorothy Gordon, to Mr. Allen Ross Highfield, which is to take place at the family residence on Oct. 4. Mr. Highfield was until recently a lieutenant in the 49th Infantry, and served overseas. The young couple are to make their home at Crooked Lake, Fla., after Nov. 15.

Invitations have been sent out by Mr. and Mrs. George W. Bahlke, of Baltimore, for the wedding of their daughter, Miss Emma Marguerite Bahlke, to Mr. Clayton Demarest, jr., of Hackensack, N.J. Mr. Demarest is a graduate of the Naval Academy. The wedding is to take place at the Walbrook Presbyterian Church, Baltimore, on Oct. 1, 1919.

PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome.)

Col. G. E. Edgerton, Engrs., U.S.A., and Mrs. Edgerton are now residing at 1925 St. John's avenue, Riverside, Jacksonville, Fla.

Mrs. Price, wife of Lieut. Col. Harrison J. Price, U.S.A., is convalescing after an operation for appendicitis in the post hospital at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

Mrs. Hollis T. Winston, wife of Commander Winston, U.S.N., who has been at Atlantic City, N.J., has returned to her home on Nineteenth street, Washington.

A daughter, Marion Lou Waldmann, was born to Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Carl A. Waldmann, U.S.A., at Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill., on Sept. 2, 1919.

Mrs. Emmett W. Savage sails early in October for France to join Lieutenant Colonel Savage, Gen. Staff, U.S.A., on duty at Coblenz with the Army of Occupation.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. B. C. Lockwood, U.S.A., have left Mackinac Island, Mich., where they spent the summer, and have returned to the Hotel Plaza, Detroit, Mich.

Col. and Mrs. Daniel Berry, U.S.A., and family are living at 4310 West Pine boulevard, St. Louis, Mo., while Colonel Berry is military instructor at St. Louis University.

Lieut. and Mrs. D. M. Arthur, U.S.A., celebrated the thirteenth anniversary of their marriage with a card party at their quarters, Camp Stephen D. Little, Nogales, Ariz., on Sept. 18.

Mrs. H. C. Fellows, wife of Major Fellows, U.S.A., is living at Odenton, Md. She is accompanied by her nephew, Stuart MacVicar. Major Fellows is at Camp Meade awaiting overseas orders.

Major and Mrs. Sheldon H. Wheeler, Air Ser., U.S.A., sailed on the Great Northern for their new station, Luke Field, Honolulu, H.I. En route they visited in San Antonio, Texas, and in Los Angeles.

Mrs. Anna E. Reilly and Master Julian Lindsey have returned from Atlantic City. Mrs. Reilly will be at Pelham Court, Germantown, Pa., for the winter. Master Lindsey returned to St. Luke's School Sept. 24.

Mrs. Charles C. Gilbert, who has been visiting Col. and Mrs. John C. Gresham, U.S.A., at Denver, Colo., has returned to 1407 Fourth avenue, Louisville, Ky. Mrs. Gresham will be at the same address for several weeks.

Mrs. Godson, wife of Col. William F. H. Godson, U.S.A., military attaché at Berne, Switzerland, is still working with the Comité Américain pour les Régions Dévastées de la France, and should be addressed care of Morgan, Harjes et Cie., Paris.

Lieut. and Mrs. Benjamin Mace Hedrick, U.S.A., announce the birth of a son on Sept. 15, 1919, at the Winchester Memorial Hospital, Winchester, Va. Lieutenant Hedrick is at present with his class of West Point, 1921, touring the battlefields abroad. His return to this country is expected soon.

Brig. Gen. Clarence P. Townsley, U.S.A., retired, is residing at Vineyard Haven, Mass.

Col. and Mrs. Gustave Lukesh, U.S.A., have taken a house for the winter in Summerville, S.C.

Brig. Gen. William D. Connor, U.S.A., on duty in France, is now in active command of the A.E.F. with headquarters in Paris.

A son, Lawrence Archibald Kurtz, jr., was born to Lieut. L. A. Kurtz, U.S.A., and Mrs. Kurtz at San Diego, Calif., on Aug. 30, 1919.

Capt. and Mrs. C. L. Marriott, Coast Art., U.S.A., announce the birth of a daughter, Natalie Marriott, at Syracuse, Ind., on Sept. 21, 1919.

Capt. and Mrs. W. J. Baxter, U.S.N., Mrs. Margaret Baxter and Lieut. and Mrs. M. W. Hutchinson, U.S.N., have taken a house at 428 West Stafford street, Germantown, Pa., for the winter.

Mrs. J. E. Barzynski and children, Joe, jr., and Eunice, have gone to Manitowoc, Wis., where they will remain until Lieutenant Colonel Barzynski, U.S.A., returns from Paris, where he had been with the U.S. Liquidation Commission since May 1.

Major Gen. Edwin F. Glenn, U.S.A., was recently decorated by the French government and made Commander of the Legion of Honor. The ceremony took place in the French Embassy and the presentation was made by General Colladet, stationed in Washington.

Secretary of War Newton D. Baker is to speak on "Military Offenders and Sentences" at the annual meeting of the National Prison Association which is to be held in New York city on Oct. 20. Col. Sedgwick Rice, Superintendent of the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., will also speak on prison discipline.

Col. Samuel Turner Mackall, U.S.A., who returned from abroad on July 13, after nineteen months' service, joined his family at Atlantic City. After a month's leave he was assigned to duty with the Military Intelligence Division with station in Washington. Col. and Mrs. Mackall have bought a home in Alta Vista, Md., which they will occupy after Oct. 1.

Mrs. Benjamin A. Poore and Miss Adelaide C. Poore, wife and daughter of Brigadier General Poore, U.S.A., will leave Salem, Mass., where they have spent the summer and join General Poore at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., about Oct. 1. Mrs. Poore is just recovering from an operation at the Emerson Hospital in Boston, where she has spent the past two weeks.

Mrs. S. O. Fuqua, wife of Colonel Fuqua, U.S.A., and her sister, Mrs. H. J. Weeks, wife of Colonel Weeks, Motor Transport Corps, U.S.A., will soon break up their home in San Diego, Calif. Mrs. Weeks will join Colonel Weeks, who is on duty with the 8th Infantry, Coblenz, Germany, and Mrs. Fuqua will join Colonel Fuqua, chief of staff, 1st Division, Camp Taylor, Ky.

Col. Ephraim G. Peyton, Inf., U.S.A., arrived at Hoboken, Sept. 19, 1919. Colonel Peyton commanded the 320th Infantry, 90th Division, during active field operations in France. On January last he was assigned to the command of the headquarters battalion, American Commission to Negotiate Peace. The Peace Commission dispensed with a greater portion of its Army personnel on Aug. 31, 1919.

Lieut. Comdr. O. J. Mink, Med. Corps, U.S.N., who has been senior medical officer at the U.S. Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill., since 1918, and Mrs. Mink were given a farewell reception at the station on the evening of Sept. 15 by the officers forming the medical staff. Comdr. and Mrs. Mink were presented with a handsome silver service set by the friends who gathered to bid them good-bye. The Commander and his wife are to leave soon for the Virgin Islands, where he is to be aid to the Naval Governor.

Mrs. Maude Sawyer Buck, wife of Capt. Wilmarth S. Buck, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Black, of Chelsea, Mass., passed away at Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N.J., Sept. 1, 1919, after an illness of five weeks. Services were held at Captain Buck's quarters, Picatinny, Sept. 2, Rev. Dr. Howe, of Dover, officiating. The pallbearers were Lieut. Col. Roland W. Finger, Capt. James Cyphus, Lieut. P. J. Brennan and Lieutenant Lucas. The profusion of beautiful flowers showed the high esteem in which Mrs. Buck was held. Interment was at Crown Point, N.Y., Captain Buck's former home.

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commander of the New York Guard, has accepted the chairmanship of the Third Red Cross Roll Call for the Atlantic Division, comprising New York, New Jersey and Connecticut. Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer, who commands the 1st Brigade, New York Guard, has consented to serve as Roll Call chairman for the New York County Chapter of the Red Cross in the campaign for membership, which begins on Nov. 2 and which ends on armistice day, Nov. 11. Assisted by Capt. Stephen N. Bobo, who was Red Cross representative with the 27th Division. General O'Ryan will have offices at the Atlantic Division headquarters, No. 44 East 23d street, New York city.

Helen Louise Butler, daughter of the late Capt. M. Butler, 35th Inf., U.S.A., and Mrs. Butler entertained ten of her little friends at a pretty birthday dinner at the officers' mess, Fort Totten, N.Y., on Sept. 21 in celebration of her sixth birthday. Mrs. Butler was assisted by Mrs. Walter V. Gallagher, widow of Lieutenant Colonel Gallagher, U.S.A. The little guests were Walter, Louise and Martha Gallagher, John, Ned and Ellen Wildrick, Ruth Swan, Willoughby Garrett and Billy O'Brien, of Detroit, the small nephew of Mrs. Gallagher. A beautiful birthday cake with its six pink candles in rosebud holders made an attractive centerpiece, and the favors were pretty pink baskets filled with dainty candies. The little tots wore their paper caps and thoroughly enjoyed the hospitality of their young hostess.

Comdr. J. H. Klein, jr., U.S.N., on Sept. 16 was relieved of the command of the U.S.S. Chew at New York by Lieut. Comdr. John E. Connor. Until recently Commander Connor was executive officer of the U.S.S. Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. Commander Klein has had command of the Chew since she was commissioned at the Union Iron Works on Dec. 12, 1918, during which time the Chew has made a most enviable record. During the destroyer target practice at Guantanamo last spring the Chew secured more hits than any other destroyer, despite many unfavorable circumstances. During the month of April last the Chew steamed 11,000 miles to Constantinople and return. In the last week of August she passed most successfully her six months' final acceptance trials, the first of her class to do so. The Chew's present officers are Lieut. Comdr. John F. Connor in command; Lieutenant Vickery, U.S.N., as executive officer; Lieut. (j.g.) T. G. Settle, U.S.N., as engineer officer; Lieutenant Foults, U.S.N., in charge of the commissary, and Lieutenant Wrenn, U.S.N., as gunnery officer.

Brig. Gen. Edward H. Plummer, U.S.A., retired, is at Pacific Grove, Calif.

Mrs. E. Cutrer and children will spend the winter at Cresheim Arms, Allens Lane, Mt. Airy, Pa.

Capt. and Mrs. Ralph Leslie Joyner, U.S.A., announce the birth of a daughter, Edna McDonald Joyner, on Sept. 4, 1919.

The Rev. Clayton Earl Wheat has been appointed chaplain at the U.S.M.A., West Point, to date from Nov. 11, 1918.

A daughter was born to Comdr. Raymond A. Spruance, U.S.N., and Mrs. Spruance at Indianapolis, Ind., on Sept. 21, 1919.

A daughter, June Whiting Farnar, was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Harry J. Farnar, U.S.A., of Camp Merritt, N.J., Sept. 20, 1919.

A son, Albert Ernest Schrader, jr., was born to Lieut. A. E. Schrader, U.S.N., and Mrs. Schrader at Boston, Mass., on Sept. 18, 1919.

Mrs. E. E. Pritchett and Mrs. H. S. Naylor have taken a house at 115 Huntington street, New London, Conn., where they will be for the winter.

Capt. W. F. Leushner, U.S.A., unattached, who has been instructor in rifle firing, is going to Camp Dix, N.J., and thence to Fort Benning, Ga.

Major Gen. George O. Squier, U.S.A., Chief Signal Officer, left Washington on Sept. 19 for Fort Leavenworth to inspect the Signal Corps Officers' School.

Mrs. Clara A. Gilmore Price, widow of Brig. Gen. Butler D. Price, U.S.A., left New York city Sept. 21 for Washington, D.C., where her address will be the Cairo.

Mrs. Henry-Wistar Parker and Miss Parker are at 1725 Connecticut avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., where they will spend the winter. Miss Florence Parker is at Whittier Hall, Columbia College.

Miss Grace Allen, daughter of the late Gen. Charles J. Allen, U.S.A., graduated from the Columbia Hospital for Women, Washington, D.C., on Sept. 11. Out of a class of twelve, which is said to be one of the best ever turned out at the hospital, Miss Allen stood highest.

Gen. John J. Pershing is to visit New York on Dec. 7 for the purpose of attending the 110th anniversary services of the New York Bible Society, according to an announcement made by that organization. The services are to take place in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

Col. and Mrs. Randolph C. Berkeley, U.S.M.C., and Colonel Berkeley's sister, Miss Janet Carter Berkeley, were among the passengers on the U.S.S. Kittery, sailing from Charleston, S.C., to Port au Prince, Haiti, on Sept. 25, Colonel Berkeley having been ordered to duty with the marine brigade in Haiti.

Mrs. S. D. Embick, accompanied by her daughter, Margaret, sailed on the Powhatan Sept. 10, for France, where they will join Colonel Embick and be at the Hotel Crillon, Paris, for the winter. During Mrs. Embick's absence, Col. and Mrs. Charles E. Kilbourne will occupy her apartment in Florence Court, Washington.

Brig. Gen. George H. Harries, U.S.A., will be honorably discharged from the service of the United States Sept. 30, 1919. He recently returned to this country after service as head of the American Military Mission to Germany, where he had especial charge of the repatriation of American prisoners and is now in Washington.

Mrs. C. H. Hospital, of Washington, D.C., mother of Major Hospital, U.S.A., and Mrs. Follett Bradley, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Bradley, Field Art., U.S.A., and two children, Carrol and Billy, are the guests of Major and Mrs. Ralph Hospital, at Ithaca, N.Y., where Major Hospital is on duty at Cornell University as assistant professor of military science and tactics.

Major Gen. John L. Clem, U.S.A., who resides at 1870 Wyoming avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., is one of those actively engaged in the formation of the "Kid Brigade," a proposed auxiliary of the G.A.R., which would include all those who saw service before they were sixteen years old. General Clem joined the Volunteers in the Civil War as a drummer boy at the age of ten years.

Brig. Gen. R. M. Blatchford, U.S.A., entertained with a dinner at the Hotel Desher, Columbus, Ohio, on Sept. 16, the eve of his departure for the Presidio of San Francisco, where he will take command. His guests were Major Gen. and Mrs. E. F. Glenn, of Camp Sherman, Col. and Mrs. G. W. Stuart, Col. and Mrs. W. J. Connelly, Major and Mrs. G. R. Walker, Mrs. Ford, Capt. W. L. Love and Richard Hocking.

After spending the summer at their cottage on Lake Huron, Mich., Mrs. McArthur has joined Lieut. Col. John C. McArthur, U.S.A., at Fort Leavenworth, where he has been assigned quarters at No. 6 Scott avenue. John, jr., has returned to his school at Kent, Conn., and Miss Nancy to Miss Beard's at Orange, N.J., where she finishes next June. The remainder of the family accompanied Mrs. McArthur to Leavenworth.

Among those present at the luncheon of the Right Hon. Lord Finlay, G.C.M.G., formerly Lord High Chancellor of England, by the Pilgrim Society of the United States in New York city Sept. 22, were the following military and naval men: Major Gen. David O. Shanks, Brig. Gen. S. E. Tillman, Major Gen. T. H. Barry, U.S.A.; Rear Admiral James H. Glennon, Capt. Casey B. Morgan and F. W. Toppan, U.S.N.; Major Gen. J. F. O'Ryan and Daniel Appleton, Brig. Gen. O. B. Bridgeman, New York Guard; Major Gen. H. Keppel-Bethel and Lieut. Col. N. G. Thwaites, A. F. A. N. Thorne and W. Wiseman, British army.

The news of the resignation from the Army of Col. James A. Moss, after over twenty-nine years' service, which was recently noted in our columns, will doubtless come as a surprise to his friends and acquaintances in the Service. He has written more military books than any other officer in the history of the U.S. Army, and so great has been the demand for the "Moss Manuals" during the last few years that he feels there will be a need for books of that nature as long as there is an Army. In his letter of resignation to the War Department, Colonel Moss stated he desired to sever his connection with the Service in order to be able to devote all his time to the revision of his books. By placing within the reach of those of his countrymen who are interested in military matters, books like his manuals the Colonel feels that he will be rendering the nation a real service. At last report he was in Paris and is now writing "A Guide to the American Battlefields in France," which will tell in simple, entertaining form to the thousands of Americans, who will flock to Europe within the next two or three years the story of the achievements of the American soldier in France.

Miss Mary Sheridan, daughter of the late Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, has recently been the guest of Mrs. John Alden Spoor in Pittsfield, Mass.

Capt. C. H. Gerhardt, U.S.A., aid to Major Gen. W. M. Wright, U.S.A., is now at West Point assisting in coaching the Army football team.

Col. Sydney A. Cloman, U.S.A., who underwent an operation about a month ago, is convalescing at the Adler Sanatorium, San Francisco.

Brig. Gen. J. H. Pendleton, U.S.M.C., has been ordered to establish a second advanced base force at San Diego, Calif., and assume command.

Mrs. Edward Croft and Miss C. M. Croft have joined Major E. Croft, U.S.A., at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and have an apartment at 217 Pope avenue.

Mrs. Albert L. Mills, widow of Major General Mills, U.S.A., will return to Washington on Sept. 30, and will be at her apartment in The St. Nicholas for the winter.

Paymr. Frederick G. Pyne, U.S.N., and Mrs. Pyne have as their guest at their quarters at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, their mother, Mrs. Charles M. Pyne, of Washington.

Major Mark Brooke, U.S.A., and Mrs. Brooke with their young daughter, Miss Hallie Brooke, have gone to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., where Major Brooke has been ordered for duty.

Mrs. Emil Theiss, widow of Captain Theiss, U.S.N., has lately had as her guest at her home on Q street, Washington, Mrs. John M. Ellicott, wife of Captain Ellicott, U.S.N., retired.

Major Arthur T. Dalton, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Dalton are visiting relatives in Salem, Mass. Major Dalton has been on duty as Professor of Military Science at Indiana University.

Lieut. Col. Howard McC. Snyder, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Snyder are living at 3351 Mt. Pleasant street, Washington. Colonel Snyder has been ordered for duty at the Walter Reed Hospital.

Mrs. Harry F. Dalton, wife of Colonel Dalton, U.S.A., with her two sons, has returned to Washington, where they have an apartment at the Cairo. They have spent the summer at Spring Lake, N.J.

Lieut. Robert F. Jackson, U.S.A., retired, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Jackson, at their home in Middletown, Conn., before going as instructor at the boys' school in Pomfret, Conn.

Rear Admiral Ashley H. Robertson, U.S.N., on duty at the Naval War College, Newport, R.I., and Mrs. Robertson had a reception and tea Sept. 18 at the La Forge cottage, more than fifty friends calling.

Major Gen. Commandant George Barnett, commandant of the Marine Corps, and Mrs. Barnett have lately returned from Santa Fe, N.M., where a medal was conferred on General Barnett by the state.

Mrs. Edwin S. Hartshorn, accompanied by her children, will return to Washington, D.C., from Round Lake, N.Y., about Oct. 1 and will rejoin Colonel Hartshorn, U.S.A., at 1316 New Hampshire avenue, N.W.

Col. Frank A. Barton, U.S.A., and his daughter, Miss Wilhelmina Barton, have been the guests of Colonel Barton's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Gans, at their apartment at the Iowa, Washington.

Comdr. Robert E. Redbetter, Med. Corps, U.S.N., has been ordered to duty as surgeon of the Provisional Brigade of Marines at Santo Domingo, and to additional duty in command of the field hospital of the brigade.

Chaplain W. H. Watts, U.S.A., and Mrs. Watts are now at Sackett's Harbor, Madison Barracks, N.Y., where Chaplain Watts is attached to the 63d Infantry. They have been for the past four years in Tientsin, China.

Miss Margaret Evans entertained at her home in Cleveland Park, Wash., Sept. 21, in honor of Miss Mary Evelyn Zane, daughter of the late Admiral Zane, U.S.N., whose marriage to Capt. Arthur H. Deibert, U.S.A., will take place Oct. 1.

Secretary of War Baker attended the opening exercises of Lehigh University at Bethlehem, Pa., on Sept. 24. He devoted his address to describing the regulations of the War Department regarding the Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

Admiral Ugo Conz, commander of the Italian Battleship *Conti di Cavour*, now in New York harbor, was the guest of honor with eight of his officers at a luncheon at the Bankers' Club in New York city on Sept. 24 given by the Italo-American Society.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. W. H. H. Southerland, U.S.N., sailed from New York on Sept. 20 for London on the Adriatic, and will spend the autumn with their daughter, Mrs. J. Butler Wright. Mr. Wright is counselor of the American Embassy in London.

Mrs. F. T. Dickman, widow of Colonel Dickman, U. S.A., and son are the guests of Col. and Mrs. Oscar Westover, U.S.A., Somerset House, Washington, D.C., en route to San Antonio, Texas, where they will join Gen. and Mrs. J. T. Dickman, U.S.A.

Mrs. John M. Ellicott, wife of Captain Ellicott, U.S.N., retired, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Ross F. Kingsbury, wife of Major Kingsbury, U.S.M.C., at their home in Groton, Conn. Major and Mrs. Kingsbury have leased the Hamilton house at Groton.

Mrs. Kochersperger, widow of Capt. S. M. Kochersperger, Cav., U.S.A., is at St. Joseph's Hospital, Milwaukee, with a badly fractured foot, the result of an accident last week. Her little daughter, Elizabeth, escaped entirely uninjured and was taken to her grandmother in Chicago.

Brig. Gen. P. D. Lochridge, U.S.A., who was a member of the General Staff, A.E.F., is a passenger, traveling as a casual, on the troop transport *Von Steuben*, which sailed from Brest on Sept. 21 and is due at New York on Sept. 28. The ship is also bringing fifty-seven other officers, traveling as casuals, and 2,275 enlisted men of the A.E.F.

Admiral William S. Benson, U.S.N., retired, was honored on the evening of Sept. 23 by Washington Council No. 224, Knights of Columbus, at a meeting in St. Mary's Hall. Chief Justice Smith, of the Court of Appeals; Father Staunton, of Richmond, Ind., and State Deputy Michael D. Schaeffer lauded the Admiral and praised the work of the Navy during the war.

Lieut. Col. Harry E. Wilkins, of the Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., who has been on duty in New York city, and has been ordered to Chicago for duty, was the guest of the officers who have served under him at a dinner in the Friars' Club, New York city Sept. 25. The dinner also served as a welcome to Col. John M. Carson, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., who has been ordered to take over Colonel Wilkins' post at New York. A vaudeville entertainment was staged during the evening.

Lieut. John M. Johnson, Field Art., and Lieut. Walter W. Warner, C.A.C., have been detailed to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for a course of study and have taken rooms for the winter at 17 Luman street, Cambridge, Mass.

Major and Mrs. Charles A. French, U.S.A., are guests of Mrs. French's parents, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Harrison J. Price, U.S.A., at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. They leave soon for their new station at Fort Scott, San Francisco, Calif.

Mrs. Arthur James Davis and her three children, De Atley, Ellsworth and Francis, will leave shortly for Paris to join Lieut. Col. Arthur James Davis, U.S.A., who has been detailed at the Ecole de l'Intendance for a year's instruction.

Col. William H. Wilson, U.S.A., Mrs. Wilson, three children, Mrs. M. A. Bunker and Miss Black have arrived in San Francisco, where Colonel Wilson is on duty as assistant to the department inspector of the Western Department.

Mrs. Isaac Bromley Smith and her son, Ronald, left Newburyport, Mass., Aug. 6 for the west coast. They have taken an attractive home in the North Brae section of Berkeley, 1152 Amador avenue. Commander Smith is attached to the Pacific Fleet.

Mrs. William F. Harrell and daughters, who have been with Mrs. Harrell's parents, Col. and Mrs. Graham, while Colonel Harrell was with the 16th Infantry in France and Germany, have joined Colonel Harrell, who is stationed at Camp Benning, Ga.

Comdr. D. W. Bagley, U.S.N., accompanied by Mrs. Bagley, sister of Secretary of the Navy, has arrived at The Hague as relief to Lieut. Comdr. E. D. McCormick, retired, naval attaché at the American Legation, according to a press message from The Hague.

Admiral Hugh Rodman, U.S.N., commander-in-chief of the Pacific Fleet, was at Vancouver, B.C., Sept. 22, in his flagship *New Mexico*, when the Prince of Wales reached the above named city on his tour of Canada. Admiral Rodman greeted the Prince as he stepped off the train.

Miss Eleanora Bliss, daughter of Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A., arrived in New York on the Mount Vernon Sept. 18 from a visit to her father in France. In order to make the trip she obtained a month's leave from her duties with the U.S. Geological Survey in Washington.

The Misses Colhoun, daughters of the late Rear Admiral Colhoun, U.S.N., have returned to their home in Washington, D.C., after spending the summer in the mountains of Virginia, where they occupied the Mercer cottage, near Bluemont. They will go to St. Joseph, Mo., in October to visit relatives.

A daughter, Aylis Hope Lloyd, was born to Mr. Arthur Pope Barry, 176th Canadian Inf., and Mrs. Barry, at Niagara Falls, Canada, on Aug. 26, 1919. The young lady is the granddaughter of Mrs. Barry and the late Chaplain Thomas M. Barry, U.S.A., and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Lloyd, Broughton, Chester, England.

Major Charles D. Barrett, Capt. L. R. Long and Sergt. Grant J. Powers, U.S.M.C., recently spent several days in Gettysburg, Pa., having been detailed by the Navy Department to study the construction of the relief maps of the battlefield before going to France to get the data for a relief map of the Belleau Wood sector.

The Massachusetts Society, Sons of the American Revolution, and their guests celebrated Constitution Day, the 132d anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution, Sept. 17 in the Old South Meeting House, Boston. Among the guests present were Brig. Gen. William H. Bisbee, Col. Charles W. Taylor and Brig. Gen. Philip Reade, U.S.A.

Miss Elisabeth Godson, daughter of Col. William F. H. Godson, U.S.A., military attaché at Berne, Switzerland, and Lieut. Pierre De Loos were passengers in a recent airplane flight over the Alps made by the Swiss aviator Comte. The flight was made in connection with the Concours Hippique at Taun and included an exhibition of high speed, altitude climbing and spiraling.

Major Gen. William C. Gorgas, U.S.A., retired, formerly Surgeon General of the Army, arrived at Guayaquil, Ecuador, on Sept. 23 on the Peruvian cruiser *Lima* from Piura, Peru. According to a press dispatch General Gorgas's visit to Ecuador is in connection with the research work for the Rockefeller Foundation which he has undertaken to combat the yellow fever peril in Peru and Ecuador.

Col. F. D. Webster, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Webster left Washington Sept. 25, and after visiting relatives and friends in Pittsburgh, Pa., and Chicago, Ill., they will make their future home at 714 South Broadway, Leavenworth, Kas. Their daughters will remain in the East at school, Miss Mary at Vassar College, class of 1923, and Miss Ann at Miss Madeira's school, 1330 19th street, Washington, D.C., class of 1921.

WELFARE WORK FOR THE SERVICES.

Army Begins Welfare Work Nov. 1.

The Secretary of War has informed the seven affiliated welfare associations which co-operated with the department during the war, namely, the Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., National Catholic War Council (K. of C.), Jewish Welfare Board, American Library Association, War Camp Community Service and Salvation Army, of his sincere appreciation of the valuable work they rendered the country during the past emergency. In order that the example set by various civilian agencies during the emergency may not be lost to the Regular Army the Secretary of War has instructed his military associates to establish an organization within the General Staff to be charged with development and supervision of matters pertaining to education, recreation and moral training of officers and men of the Service. This organization will undertake the functions of the seven affiliated welfare societies, beginning Nov. 1, as far as they relate to the military establishment within continental limits of the United States. The organizations are requested to continue their work with troops in France, Germany, Siberia, the Panama Canal Zone, Hawaii, Philippine Islands and Alaska for a further period of three or four months, or until such time as the Army is in a position to undertake this responsibility. The War Department in the future, as it has in the past, will feel free to call upon them for advice, counsel and active assistance whenever the need develops.

Navy Welfare Work Board Meets.

A board of Navy officers of which Capt. Richard H. Leigh is president has been convened by the Secretary of the Navy for the purpose of determining the future

status of welfare organizations on naval reservations. Owing to the fact that demobilization is practically completed and the Navy is on a peace basis it is considered necessary that a decision should be reached as to what work is to be done for the Navy by civilian organizations. The first meeting of the conference was held on Sept. 25, at which John J. Eagan, chairman of the Commission on Training Camp Activities of the Navy; Lieut. Col. Jason Joy, of the Commission on Training Camp Activities, and William T. Ashe, district director of the commission for the West Indies, appeared. The next meeting will be held on Sept. 29, at which time representatives of the various welfare organization will be asked to appear. The idea of the conference is to provide for the development of the work to a maximum capacity along lines which will not interfere with discipline and which will be non-sectarian.

REASSIGNMENT TO COLLEGE DUTY.

In the reassignment of officers of the Army for duty at educational institutions the War Department has decided that as far as practicable officers detailed for duty with senior units of Reserve Officers' Training Corps will be assigned to duty with units of their own arm. That officers of the Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery and Coast Artillery will be assigned to duty with junior units of R.O.T.C., in accordance with their proportionate strength of commissioned personnel. That officers assigned to duty at institutions operating under provisions of G.O. 48, W.D., 1916, and G.O. 70, W.D., 1913, will be furnished from Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery and Coast Artillery, in accordance with their proportionate strength of commissioned personnel.

The available number of officers will be assigned as follows: At least one officer to each senior unit and junior unit of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, but the number of senior units of any branch of service and the number of junior units will not exceed the number at which the desired standard of instruction can be maintained with the number of officers equitably allotted to them. The number of officers allotted to any branch of service for duty with senior units of that branch will be based upon the percentage of total output for that arm. Not more than one officer to be assigned to junior units until the needs of all institutions maintaining senior units of R.O.T.C. are provided for. That no officers will be detailed at institutions operating under section 56, National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, until the needs of all institutions maintaining units of R.O.T.C. are provided for. In case of the large institutions where two or more senior units are maintained one of the officers detailed is to be of field rank.

In the relief and discharge of officers it will be the policy of the War Department to retain officers of all arms, so that there may be in the R.O.T.C. at all times the same proportion of officers of each arm and of each grade as exists in the several arms of the Service, namely: Infantry, forty per cent.; Field Artillery, eighteen per cent.; Coast Artillery, fourteen per cent.; Cavalry, nine per cent. etc.

THE HOWITZER OF TWENTY-ONE.

The *Howitzer of Twenty-One*, the year book published by the class of 1921 of the U.S. Military Academy, which was graduated on Nov. 1, 1918, has just made its appearance, bound in soft, dull gray leather, and with an appropriate design of a howitzer overhung with a camouflage screen as its cover decoration. The dedication of the volume is "To those sons of West Point who made the supreme sacrifice on the bloody fields of France," and on the page opposite this legend appears the appropriate and moving lines written by Lieutenant Colonel McCrae, entitled "In Flanders Fields." The first section of the *The Howitzer* is devoted to photographs of the staffs of the U.S. Military Academy, but we note with regret that only five of the names of the officers appear beneath their photographs, so that those readers of the volume who are not thoroughly familiar with the appearance of these officers will not be able to identify them. This absence of captions is to be noted throughout the book, more particularly in connection with pictures of the buildings and scenes at West Point. A page is given to a reproduction of a memorial tablet bearing the names of Majors Lester E. Moreton and George L. Hardin, and Harold James Lewis, Stephen Moylan Bird, George V. Daniels and Reynolds Rich Smith, all of whom died in January and February of 1919, with the exception of Lewis, who died Oct. 23, 1918.

The stories of "The Classes" fill 166 pages, beginning with the Class of 1920, a group photograph, roster, class history and "casualties"—the remainder of this section being devoted to serious biographical sketches, so valuable for reference, of the individual members of the Class of 1921, with their photographs. J. B. Ducrot, Class of 1921, contributes "A Chapter of Accidents" to the book, the subject matter being a record of a cadet's experiences at the Point, this being followed by the class song of eight lines that is awarded a whole page to itself. The Class of Twenty-Two had its photograph taken for this number of *The Howitzer*, with which is printed the class roll and a five-page history, the "casualties" bringing up the rear. The Class of Twenty-Three has the next place in line, but its historians were too busy to scrape up more than two pages of its record. The Corps Organization is given two pages under dates of Sept. 23, 1918, and Feb. 26, 1919, and the Student Officers' Battalion follows with a photograph and the names of the members. A full-page reproduction of a photograph of Lieut. Col. H. J. Koehler introduces the section devoted to sports that is naturally much more limited than usual owing to wartime conditions. A unique feature of the social record of the class is an account of the Student Officers' Club, in Church Hall, which was used by the members of the class when they returned from graduation. Photographs of "The Howitzer Board" adorn two pages and the remainder of the book is given over to the Hundredth Night celebration, an account of the camp illumination, the participation of the Cadet Corps in the parade of the 27th Division in New York city, and some humorous effusions, including a glossary of cadet slang. The *Howitzer of Twenty-One* is an unusually handsome piece of binding and printing, particularly in its color work.

CLOSING CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE OFFICES.

The offices of the Chemical Warfare Service at New York, Cleveland and Baltimore have been closed. This leaves only three service centers: American University, D.C., Lakehurst, N.J., and Edgewood, Md. The

last named center is the base for all Chemical Warfare Service research activities in the United States. It consists of 650 buildings, 300 of which are to be used permanently. There are now 1,100 people employed there, 800 enlisted men and 300 civilians. Recruiting is in progress to bring this number up to 2,000.

THE SIXTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Following is recent Congressional procedure in addition to that noted on page 113:

Bills Passed by Senate.

The bill (S. 2497) to provide for the payment of six months' pay to the widow, children or other designated dependent relative of any officer or enlisted man of the Regular Army whose death results from wounds or disease not the result of his own misconduct, was passed by the Senate without amendment on Sept. 22.

The bill (S. 2259) for the relief of Edward S. Farrow, formerly a first lieutenant in the 21st U.S. Infantry, placing him on the retired list of the Army with the rank and pay of first lieutenant, without regard to the number now authorized by law of the retired list, was reported to the Senate on Sept. 22 and passed without amendment.

The Senate on Sept. 22 passed, without amendment, S. 631, repealing the provisions in the Urgent Deficiency Act of Dec. 22, 1911, providing that no claim for arrears of pay, bounty or other allowances growing out of the service of Volunteers who served in the U.S. Army during the Civil War shall be considered by the accounting officer of the Treasury unless filed with the Auditor of the War Department before Dec. 31, 1912; nor claims of Volunteers who served in the Army during the war with Spain unless filed before Dec. 31, 1914. No agent, attorney or other person engaged in prosecuting claims for pay shall be allowed as fees more than twenty per cent. of the amount allowed by the Treasury Department.

To Retire Enlisted Men on Full Pay.

In the Senate Mr. Elkins on Sept. 22 introduced S. 3047, providing that when an enlisted man shall have served five years or more in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, and shall have been disabled in line of duty to the extent that he can no longer efficiently perform the duties of his rank or grade, he shall, on recommendation of the Surgeon General of the Army or the Surgeon General of the Navy, as the case may be, be placed upon the retired list with the full pay and allowances of his rank or grade; provided, that enlisted men of the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, who, since April 6, 1917, have been discharged, after five years' service, for disability contracted in line of duty, shall be entitled to all the benefits of this act, and shall be deemed to have been placed upon the retired list, with the full pay and allowances of their respective ranks or grades held at the time of discharge, such pay and allowances to begin from date of discharge.

Quarters for Officers.

Mr. Butler in the House on Sept. 22 introduced H.J. Res. 213, in which it was set forth that since it now appears that peace will not have been ordered by Oct. 1, 1919, on which date officers of the Navy, by operation of law, will cease to receive the benefits prescribed in the Act of April 16, 1913, by which these benefits would accrue to officers of the Army until peace is declared, the Act of April 16, 1913, granting to every commissioned officer of the Army the right to quarters in kind for their dependents or the authorized commutation therefor, including allowances for heat and light shall be construed to apply to officers of the Navy and Marine Corps only during the period of the war and in no event beyond Oct. 1, 1919, is hereby repealed.

THE ARMY.

Other Army orders appear on pages 123-5.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate Sept. 23, 1919.

PROMOTION IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

To be colonel.

Lieut. Col. Fox Cooney, F.A., from Aug. 22, 1919.

To be lieutenant colonel.

Major Albert U. Faulkner, F.A., from Aug. 22, 1919.

Major George M. Apple, F.A., from Aug. 22, 1919.

Captains to be majors.

Emery T. Smith, F.A., from Aug. 23, 1919.

Oreod F. Cox, F.A., from Aug. 23, 1919.

Robert M. Danford, F.A., from Aug. 23, 1919.

Leo P. Quinn, F.A., from Aug. 23, 1919.

Walter H. Smith, F.A., from Aug. 23, 1919.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

To be colonels, with rank from Aug. 23, 1919.

Lieut. Col. George H. McManus, C.A.C.

Lieut. Col. Edward J. Timberlake, C.A.C.

APPOINTMENT, BY TRANSFER, IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Second Lieut. David B. Lahmer, Inf., to be second lieutenant of Inf. from Nov. 1, 1918.

INFANTRY.

Second Lieut. Ulric L. Fomby, C.A.C., to be second lieutenant of Inf. from Nov. 1, 1918.

PROVISIONAL APPOINTMENT, BY PROMOTION, IN REGULAR ARMY.

INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenants to be First Lieutenants.

John C. B. Hall and Robert A. Case, Inf., from Aug. 2, 1919.

Ray W. Harris and Albert W. Lockwood, Inf., from Aug. 3, 1919.

Charles F. Frizzell, Jr., Inf., from Aug. 3, 1919.

William B. Oliver, Jr., Robinson E. Duff and Leon W. Ellard, Inf., from Aug. 7, 1919.

Walter C. Blacklock and Hamilton Johnston, Inf., from Aug. 8, 1919.

Raymond G. Lehman, Irvine C. Scudder, John B. Deane and Richard Z. Crane, Inf., from Aug. 8, 1919.

Edward V. MacGowan, James J. Roach, Guy S. Williams and William C. Briggs, Inf., from Aug. 10, 1919.

William C. Price, Jr., Inf., from Aug. 12, 1919.

G.O. 25, SEPT. 30, 1919, CENTRAL DEPT.

First Lieut. William E. Stanley, Inf., is appointed and announced as aide-de-camp to the undersigned.

LEONARD WOOD, Major General, U.S.A., Commanding.

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. P. C. MARSH, U.S.

Col. U. S. Grant, 3d, G.S., will report to the Chief of Trans. Ser., Washington, for transportation to France as courier officer. (Sept. 23, War D.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. P. C. HARRIS, THE A.G.

Col. S. Frankenberg, A.G., to Camp Kearny, Calif., for duty as camp adjutant. (Sept. 23, War D.)

Col. C. U. Leonori, A.G., is relieved from detail in The A.G.D. (Sept. 23, War D.)

Col. C. U. Leonori, A.G., to El Paso, Texas, for duty as zone transportation officer. (Sept. 23, War D.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. J. L. CHAMBERLAIN, I.G.

Col. T. Strayer, I.G.D., to Camp Dix, N.J., for duty. (Sept. 23, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. H. L. ROGERS, Q.M.G.

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Major J. R. Baker to San Antonio, Texas; Major H. T. Moore to Jeffersonville, Ind.; Major H. S. Struble to Atlanta, Ga.; Capt. A. H. Fairchild is detailed for duty under the Chief, M.T.C., and to Camp Holabird, Md.; Capt. J. H. Todd to Fort Bliss, Texas; 1st Lieut. W. J. Gilson to Camp Meade, Md.; Overseas Replacement Depot; 1st Lieut. J. M. Boland to Fort Bliss, Texas; 1st Lieut. J. W. Jackson to Camp Meade, Md. (Sept. 23, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Major L. F. Koon to Chicago, Ill.; Major R. H. Bogle to New Orleans, La.; Capt. T. W. B. Shine to New York, N.Y.; Capt. A. F. McCully to San Francisco for transportation to Vladivostok, Siberia, via the first available transport for duty with the chief quartermaster relieving 2d Lieut. W. L. Bradberry, Q.M.C.; 2d Lieut. T. W. Sanders is dropped from the rolls of the Army, Sept. 22, 1919, for desertion. (Sept. 23, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. M. W. IRELAND, S.G.

MEDICAL CORPS.

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Col. D. P. Card to Washington, Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C.; Major W. B. Rile by wire to the commanding general, Southern Department; Major F. W. Palfrey to U.S.M.A., West Point, N.Y.; Major F. M. Ende to Fort Hilla, Straits Island, N.Y.; Hospital No. 41; Major J. A. Betha to Colonia, N.J., Hospital No. 3. (Sept. 23, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Col. N. L. McDiarmid, about Oct. 15, to Fort Slocum, N.Y.; Col. J. S. Lambie, Jr., to Columbus Bks., Ohio; Lieut. Col. T. E. Darby to Plattsburg Bks., N.Y.; Lieut. Col. G. B. Lake, about Sept. 30, to Fort McPherson, Ga.; Major W. B. Klingensmith to Washington, Walter Reed General Hospital; Major K. B. Jones to Fort Bliss, Texas; Major J. A. Lyon to Olinville, N.Y., Hospital No. 8; Major L. Napier to Lincoln, N.Y., Medical Research Laboratory; Major R. P. Smith to Fort Logan, Colo. (Sept. 23, War D.)

Master Hosp. Sergt. A. A. Bush, Med. Dept., will be placed upon the retired list at Camp Dix, N.J., and to home. (Sept. 23, War D.)

DENTAL CORPS.

Col. F. P. Stone, D.C., to Fort Logan, Colo., for duty. (Sept. 23, War D.)

Major J. B. Harrington, D.C., to Fox Hills, Staten Island, N.Y., General Hospital No. 41, for duty. (Sept. 23, War D.)

Resignation by Capt. N. M. MacKenzie, D.C. (Reg. Army), of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Sept. 23, War D.)

VETERINARY CORPS.

Officers of V.C. to duty as follows: Capt. J. E. Behney to Kansas City, Mo.; Capt. O. M. Gilchrist to Camp Meade, Md.; 1st Division; Capt. R. P. Kunnecke to Fort Keogh, Mont., Remount Depot; 1st Lieut. O. L. Bell to Fort Riley, 7th Division, Camp Funston. (Sept. 23, War D.)

Officers of V.C. to Atlanta, Ga., 5th Division, Camp Gordon, for duty: Capt. B. H. Glenn and 2d Lieut. J. A. Coleseott. (Sept. 23, War D.)

Officers of V.C. to Des Moines, Iowa, 4th Division, Camp Dodge, for duty: Capt. C. L. Miller, 1st Lieut. J. E. Kendrick and 2d Lieut. D. L. Campbell. (Sept. 23, War D.)

Capt. C. E. Cook, V.C., to Front Royal, Va., for duty. (Sept. 23, War D.)

First Lieut. G. W. Fitz Gerald, V.C., to Fort Reno, Okla., for duty. (Sept. 23, War D.)

SANITARY CORPS.

Major O. A. Tandrop, San. Co., to Fort Riley, Kas., 7th Division, Camp Funston, for duty. (Sept. 23, War D.)

Capt. C. C. Hommon, San. Co., to Washington to Surgeon General for duty in his office. (Sept. 23, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

MAJOR GEN. W. M. BLACK, C.E.

Officers of Engrs. to duty as follows: Col. E. G. Paulsen to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va.; Col. J. A. O'Connor to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va.; Lieut. Col. H. Brand, Jr., to Los Angeles, Calif.; Major C. E. Hestrick to Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Major T. D. Sterling to Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Major H. R. Richard to Washington Bks., D.C., and assume charge of the Engineer reproduction plant. (Sept. 23, War D.)

Officers of Engrs. to duty as follows: Major W. K. Quigley to Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Capt. C. C. De Lancey to Fort McDowell, Calif.; Capt. O. M. Wuest to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va. (Sept. 23, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. R. Jens, O.E., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Sept. 23, War D.)

Resignation by T. H. Dillon, C.E., as temp. col. and major (Reg. Army) is accepted. (Sept. 23, War D.)

Resignation by E. L. Osborne, C.E., of his commissions as temp. major and capt. (Reg. Army) is accepted. (Sept. 23, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. C. O. WILLIAMS, C.O.

Officers of O.D. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. J. C. Beatty to Philadelphia, Pa., Frankford Arsenal; Capt. C. A. Bixby to Camp Funston, Kas., 7th Division, for duty as division motor transport officer; 1st Lieut. E. G. McClellan to Fort Bliss, Texas. (Sept. 23, War D.)

Lieut. Col. B. W. Simpson, O.D., to Rock Island, Ill., for duty. (Sept. 23, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class C. Spallen, O.D., will be placed upon the retired list at Watervliet Arsenal, N.Y., and to home. (Sept. 23, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. G. O. SQUIER, C.S.

Lieut. Col. L. B. Bender, S.C., about Oct. 5 to Massachusetts Institute of Technology for pursuing a course of Signal Corps instruction at that institution. (Sept. 23, War D.)

Capt. H. L. Davis, S.C., to Savannah, Ga., for duty. (Sept. 23, War D.)

AIR SERVICE.

MAJOR GEN. C. T. MENOHER, DIR. OF AIR SER.

First Lieut. E. P. Rochester, A.S., is detailed for duty with the Judge Advocate General's Department and will report to the judge advocate, Southern Department, for duty. (Sept. 23, War D.)

Resignation by 1st Lieut. W. W. Charles, A.S., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Sept. 23, War D.)

CHAPLAINS.

The appointment of Rev. C. E. Wheat as chaplain, U.S. Military Academy, to rank from Nov. 11, 1918, is announced. (Sept. 23, War D.)

Chaplain J. M. Kangley to Fort Sheridan, Ill., General Hospital No. 28, for duty. (Sept. 23, War D.)

CAVALRY.

First Sergt. J. McQuay, Troop I, 1st Cav., will be placed upon the retired list at Camp Harry J. Jones, Douglas, Ariz., and to home. (Sept. 19, War D.)

CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED.

Capt. W. C. Chace, Cav., is assigned to the 16th Cavalry and to join regiment at Brownsville, Texas. (Sept. 23, War D.)

Prov. 2d Lieut. F. V. Terry, Cav., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service is announced. (Sept. 23, War D.)

Officers to Washington for duty with the War Plans Division: Lieut. Col. J. A. Warden and C. P. Mills, Cavalry. (Sept. 23, War D.)

Lieut. Col. F. D. Griffith, Jr., Cav., will report to Chief of Staff for duty in the personnel branch. (Sept. 23, War D.)

Capt. A. O. Smith, Cav., to Fort Sam Houston for assignment to 14th Cavalry. (Sept. 23, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. E. K. Jones, Cav., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Sept. 23, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY, UNASSIGNED.

Officers of F.A. to duty as follows: Col. G. H. Paine, F.A. (captain, Q.M.C.), is relieved from detail in the Q.M.C. and to Field Art. Basic School, Camp Taylor, Ky.; Lieut. Col. J. J. Waterman is assigned to 76th F.A. and to Camp Pike, Ark.; Major C. M. Busbee, F.A. (captain, F.A.), is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the grade of captain in the Q.M.C. and to Camp Taylor, Ky.; 1st Lieut. L. W. Sloan is assigned to 2d F.A. and to Camp Taylor, Ky.; 1st Lieut. H. A. Cooney, F.A., is assigned to 18th F.A., Camp Pike, Ark., and will join; 1st Lieut. L. E. Babcock to Fort Myer, Va., and 2d Battalion, 19th F.A.; 2d Lieut. R. S. Padan, F.A., is assigned to 20th F.A. and to Camp Bragg, N.C. (Sept. 23, War D.)

Resignation by T. W. Stewart, F.A., of his commission as first lieut. (Reg. Army) is accepted by the President. (Sept. 23, War D.)

Resignation by D. C. Kenan, F.A., of his commissions as temporary captain and prov. first lieut. is accepted. (Sept. 23, War D.)

Officers of F.A. to duty as follows: Col. T. Q. Ashburn to Hoboken, N.J., taking charge of the embarkation and repatriation of internal German prisoners of war and enemy aliens and of accompanying them from Hoboken, N.J., to Rotterdam, Holland; Col. A. U. Faulkner is assigned to 21st F.A. and to Camp Bragg, N.C., and join; Capt. A. C. Gale is assigned to 20th F.A. and to join regiment at Camp Bragg, N.C. (Sept. 23, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. W. B. Tucker, F.A., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Sept. 23, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. F. W. COE, C.C.A.

Col. S. A. Kephart, C.A.C., to Charleston, S.C., for duty on staff of C.G. of South Atlantic C.A. Dist. (Sept. 23, War D.)

Capt. J. J. Masher, C.A.C., to Camp Eustis, Va., 30th Art. Brig. (C.A.C.), for duty. (Sept. 23, War D.)

Officers of C.A.C. to duty as follows: Major J. H. Lindt is detailed for duty with M.T.C. and to Camp Jessup, Ga.; Capt. F. S. Hause to Camp Jackson, S.C., 39th Art. Brig. (C.A.C.); Capt. J. J. O'Hare is detailed as intelligence officer of the Eastern Dept. and to Governors Island, N.Y., take station. (Sept. 23, War D.)

Resignation by T. R. Lannon, C.A.C., of his commissions as temporary first lieut. and prov. second lieut. is accepted. (Sept. 23, War D.)

INFANTRY.

First Sergt. M. J. Young, Co. I, 15th Inf., will be placed upon the retired list at Tientsin, China, and to home. (Sept. 19, War D.)

First Sergt. L. Strait, Supply Co., 16th Inf., will be placed upon the retired list at Camp Meade, Md., and to home. (Sept. 20, War D.)

Regimental Supply Sergt. G. Willers, Supply Co., 17th Inf., will be placed upon the retired list at Camp Meade, Md., and to home. (Sept. 20, War D.)

Infantry, Unassigned.

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Col. R. C. Langdon to Washington and report to The A.G. of Army for duty in his office; Lieut. Col. E. T. Phinney to Washington, Military Intelligence Division, G.S.; Major P. J. McDonnell to Camp Grant, Ill., for assignment to duty with 54th Inf.; Capt. R. G. Mose, Camp Meade, Md., to 17th Inf.; 1st Lieut. W. R. Copeland, Inf., is detailed for duty with M.T.C. and to Camp Dix, N.J. (Sept. 23, War D.)

The provisional appointment in Reg. Army of 1st Lieut. H. V. Dexter, Inf., is made permanent. (Sept. 23, War D.)

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Col. H. L. Jackson to Camp Grant, Ill., to duty with 52d Inf.; Major J. H. Hills is relieved from his present assignment and duty in the Operations Division, G.S., and will report to The A.G. of Army for duty in his office; Capt. T. W. Swett to Warsaw, Poland, to military attaché, American legation; 1st Lieut. W. O. Briggs is assigned to 20th Inf. and to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. (Sept. 23, War D.)

Par. 20, S.O. No. 211-O, W.D., Sept. 9, which relieves Lieut. Col. R. E. L. Spence, Inf., from assignment to 5th Inf. and directs him to report at Camp Taylor, Ky., for duty, is revoked. (Sept. 23, War D.)

The provisional appointment in the Regular Army of 1st Lieut. D. P. Yeuell, Inf., is made permanent. (Sept. 23, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. F. L. R. Askam, Inf., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Sept. 23, War D.)

Resignation by W. Williams, Inf., of his commissions as temporary captain and prov. second lieut. is accepted. (Sept. 23, War D.)

Resignation by 2d Lieut. E. C. Beque, Inf. (Reg. Army), of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Sept. 23, War D.)

Resignations by F. C. David, C. M. Tomlinson and W. F. Williams, Jr., Inf., of commissions as temporary first lieut. and prov. second lieut. are accepted. (Sept. 23, War D.)

Resignations by Prov. Capt. T. H. Ward, Prov. 1st Lieut. L. W. Turner, L. A. Webb and A. C. Dix, Inf., of commissions as officers of the Army are accepted. (Sept. 23, War D.)

Resignations by P. H. Plough and H. C. Merritt, Jr., Inf., of commissions as temporary captains and prov. second lieut. are accepted. (Sept. 23, War D.)

First Sergt. F. B. Kendrick, Inf., to Boston University, Boston, Mass., for duty. (Sept. 19, War D.)

First Sergt. F. Janewski, Inf., unassigned, will be placed upon the retired list at Camp Jackson, S.C., and to home. (Sept. 23, War D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Capt. I. F. Costello, P.S., is retired from active service to take effect on Oct. 10, 1919. (Sept. 23, War D.)

1st Lieut. J. M. Hale, P.S., about Oct. 5 to Fort Mason, Calif., for transportation to Manila for duty. (Sept. 23, War D.)

APPOINTMENTS MADE PERMANENT.

The provisional appointments in Reg. Army of the following officers are made permanent: First Lieut. M. K. Pigman, Inf.; C. W. Chalker, Inf.; T. E. T. Haley, F.A.; R. D. Porter, Inf.; E. J. Hardie, Inf. (Sept. 23, War D.)

MOTOR TRANSPORT CORPS.

Capt. H. A. O'Connor, M.T.C., to Camp Holabird, Md., for duty. (Sept. 23, War D.)

ASSIGNMENT OF TRANSPORTATION OFFICERS.

Sept. 12—Major Herbert A. McGuire, C.A.C., from Washington, D.C., to New York city, temporary duty.

Sept. 20—Major S. A. Tubman, U.S.A., from Baltimore, Md., to Washington, D.C., temporary duty; Major F. Van Vleck, Q.M.C., from Washington, D.C., to New York city, temporary duty.

First Lieut. R. H. Woolsey, Trans. Corps., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (Sept. 23, War D.)

Discharges.

Lieut. Col. E. Alexis Jeune,

Miss Mary Sheridan, daughter of the late Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, has recently been the guest of Mrs. John Alden Spoor in Pittsfield, Mass.

Capt. C. H. Gerhardt, U.S.A., aid to Major Gen. W. M. Wright, U.S.A., is now at West Point assisting in coaching the Army football team.

Col. Sydney A. Cloman, U.S.A., who underwent an operation about a month ago, is convalescing at the Adler Sanatorium, San Francisco.

Brig. Gen. J. H. Poodleton, U.S.M.C., has been ordered to establish a second advanced base force at San Diego, Calif., and assume command.

Mrs. Edward Croft and Miss C. M. Croft have joined Major E. Croft, U.S.A., at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and have an apartment at 217 Pope avenue.

Mrs. Albert L. Mills, widow of Major General Mills, U.S.A., will return to Washington on Sept. 30, and will be at her apartment in The St. Nicholas for the winter.

Paymr. Frederick G. Pyne, U.S.N., and Mrs. Pyne have as their guest at their quarters at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, their mother, Mrs. Charles M. Pyne, of Washington.

Major Mark Brooke, U.S.A., and Mrs. Brooke with their young daughter, Miss Hallie Brooke, have gone to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., where Major Brooke has been ordered for duty.

Mrs. Emil Thiess, widow of Captain Thiess, U.S.N., has lately had as her guest at her home on Q street, Washington, Mrs. John M. Ellicott, wife of Captain Ellicott, U.S.N., retired.

Major Arthur T. Dalton, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Dalton are visiting relatives in Salem, Mass. Major Dalton has been on duty as Professor of Military Science at Indiana University.

Lieut. Col. Howard McC. Snyder, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Snyder are living at 3351 Mt. Pleasant street, Washington. Colonel Snyder has been ordered for duty at the Walter Reed Hospital.

Mrs. Harry F. Dalton, wife of Colonel Dalton, U.S.A., with her two sons, has returned to Washington, where they have an apartment at the Cairo. They have spent the summer at Spring Lake, N.J.

Lieut. Robert F. Jackson, U.S.A., retired, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Jackson, at their home in Middletown, Conn., before going as instructor at the boys' school in Pomfret, Conn.

Rear Admiral Ashley H. Robertson, U.S.N., on duty at the Naval War College, Newport, R.I., and Mrs. Robertson had a reception and tea Sept. 18 at the La Forge cottage, more than fifty friends calling.

Major Gen. Commandant George Barnett, commandant of the Marine Corps, and Mrs. Barnett have lately returned from Santa Fe, N.M., where a medal was conferred on General Barnett by the state.

Mrs. Edwin S. Hartshorn, accompanied by her children, will return to Washington, D.C., from Round Lake, N.Y., about Oct. 1 and will rejoin Colonel Hartshorn, U.S.A., at 1316 New Hampshire avenue, N.W.

Col. Frank A. Barton, U.S.A., and his daughter, Miss Wilhelmina Barton, have been the guests of Colonel Barton's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Gans, at their apartment at the Iowa, Washington.

Comdr. Robert E. Pedbetter, Med. Corps, U.S.N., has been ordered to duty as surgeon of the Provisional Brigade of Marines at Santo Domingo, and to additional duty in command of the field hospital of the brigade.

Chaplain W. H. Watts, U.S.A., and Mrs. Watts are now at Sackett's Harbor, Madison Barracks, N.Y., where Chaplain Watts is attached to the 63d Infantry. They have been for the past four years in Tientsin, China.

Miss Margaret Evans entertained at her home in Cleveland Park, Wash., Sept. 21, in honor of Miss Mary Evelyn Zane, daughter of the late Admiral Zane, U.S.N., whose marriage to Capt. Arthur H. Deibert, U.S.A., will take place Oct. 1.

Secretary of War Baker attended the opening exercises of Lehigh University at Bethlehem, Pa., on Sept. 24. He devoted his address to describing the regulations of the War Department regarding the Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

Admiral Ugo Conz, commander of the Italian Battleship *Conti di Cavour*, now in New York harbor, was the guest of honor with eight of his officers at a luncheon at the Bankers' Club in New York city on Sept. 24 given by the Italo-American Society.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. W. H. H. Southerland, U.S.N., sailed from New York on Sept. 20 for London on the Adriatic, and will spend the autumn with their daughter, Mrs. J. Butler Wright. Mr. Wright is counselor of the American Embassy in London.

Mrs. F. T. Dickman, widow of Colonel Dickman, U.S.A., and son are the guests of Col. and Mrs. Oscar Westover, U.S.A., Somerset House, Washington, D.C., en route to San Antonio, Texas, where they will join Gen. and Mrs. J. T. Dickman, U.S.A.

Mrs. John M. Ellicott, wife of Captain Ellicott, U.S.N., retired, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Ross F. Kingsbury, wife of Major Kingsbury, U.S.M.C., at their home in Groton, Conn. Major and Mrs. Kingsbury have leased the Hamilton house at Groton.

Mrs. Kochersperger, widow of Capt. S. M. Kochersperger, Cav., U.S.A., is at St. Joseph's Hospital, Milwaukee, with a badly fractured foot, the result of an accident last week. Her little daughter, Elizabeth, escaped entirely uninjured and was taken to her grandmother in Chicago.

Brig. Gen. P. D. Lochridge, U.S.A., who was a member of the General Staff, A.E.F., is a passenger, traveling as a casual, on the troop transport *Von Steuben*, which sailed from Brest on Sept. 21 and is due at New York on Sept. 28. The ship is also bringing fifty-seven other officers, traveling as casuals, and 2,275 enlisted men of the A.E.F.

Admiral William S. Benson, U.S.N., retired, was honored on the evening of Sept. 23 by Washington Council No. 224, Knights of Columbus, at a meeting in St. Mary's Hall. Chief Justice Smith, of the Court of Appeals; Father Staunton, of Richmond, Ind., and State Deputy Michael D. Schaeffer lauded the Admiral and praised the work of the Navy during the war.

Lieut. Col. Harry E. Wilkins, of the Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., who has been on duty in New York city, and has been ordered to Chicago for duty, was the guest of the officers who have served under him at a dinner in the Friars' Club, New York city Sept. 25. The dinner also served as a welcome to Col. John M. Carson, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., who has been ordered to take over Colonel Wilkins' post at New York. A vaudeville entertainment was staged during the evening.

Lieut. John M. Johnson, Field Art., and Lieut. Walter W. Warner, C.A.C., have been detailed to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for a course of study and have taken rooms for the winter at 17 Iuman street, Cambridge, Mass.

Major and Mrs. Charles A. French, U.S.A., are guests of Mrs. French's parents, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Harrison J. Price, U.S.A., at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. They leave soon for their new station at Fort Scott, San Francisco, Calif.

Mrs. Arthur James Davis and her three children, De Atley, Ellsworth and Francis, will leave shortly for Paris to join Lieut. Col. Arthur James Davis, U.S.A., who has been detailed at the Ecole de l'Intendance for a year's instruction.

Col. William H. Wilson, U.S.A., Mrs. Wilson, three children, Mrs. M. A. Bunker and Miss Black have arrived in San Francisco, where Colonel Wilson is on duty as assistant to the department inspector of the Western Department.

Mrs. Isaac Bromley Smith and her son, Ronald, left Newburyport, Mass., Aug. 6 for the west coast. They have taken an attractive home in the North Brae section of Berkeley, 1152 Amador avenue. Commander Smith is attached to the Pacific Fleet.

Mrs. William F. Harrell and daughters, who have been with Mrs. Harrell's parents, Col. and Mrs. Gresham, while Colonel Harrell was with the 16th Infantry in France and Germany, have joined Colonel Harrell, who is stationed at Camp Benning, Ga.

Comdr. D. W. Bagley, U.S.N., accompanied by Mrs. Bagley, sister of Secretary of the Navy, has arrived at The Hague as relief to Lieut. Comdr. E. D. McCormick, retired, naval attaché at the American Legation, according to a press message from The Hague.

Admiral Hugh Rodman, U.S.N., commander-in-chief of the Pacific Fleet, was at Vancouver, B.C., Sept. 22, in his flagship *New Mexico*, when the Prince of Wales reached the above named city on his tour of Canada. Admiral Rodman greeted the Prince as he stepped off the train.

Miss Eleanor Bliss, daughter of Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A., arrived in New York on the Mount Vernon Sept. 18 from a visit to her father in France. In order to make the trip she obtained a month's leave from her duties with the U.S. Geological Survey in Washington.

The Misses Colhoun, daughters of the late Rear Admiral Colhoun, U.S.N., have returned to their home in Washington, D.C., after spending the summer in the mountains of Virginia, where they occupied the Mercer cottage, near Bluemont. They will go to St. Joseph, Mo., in October to visit relatives.

A daughter, Aylis Hope Lloyd, was born to Mr. Arthur Pope Barry, 176th Canadian Inf., and Mrs. Barry, at Niagara Falls, Canada, on Aug. 26, 1919. The young lady is the granddaughter of Mrs. Barry and the late Chaplain Thomas M. Barry, U.S.A., and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Lloyd, Broughton, Chester, England.

Major Charles D. Barrett, Capt. L. R. Long and Sergt. Grant J. Powers, U.S.M.C., recently spent several days in Gettysburg, Pa., having been detailed by the Navy Department to study the construction of the relief maps of the battlefield before going to France to get the data for a relief map of the Belleau Wood sector.

The Massachusetts Society, Sons of the American Revolution, and their guests celebrated Constitution Day, the 132d anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution, Sept. 17 in the Old South Meeting House, Boston. Among the guests present were Brig. Gen. William H. Bisbee, Col. Charles W. Taylor and Brig. Gen. Philip Rende, U.S.A.

Miss Elisabeth Godson, daughter of Col. William F. H. Godson, U.S.A., military attaché at Berne, Switzerland, and Lieut. Pierre De Loos were passengers in a recent airplane flight over the Alps made by the Swiss aviator Comte. The flight was made in connection with the Concours Hippique at Thun and included an exhibition of high speed, altitude climbing and spiraling.

Major Gen. William C. Gorgas, U.S.A., retired, formerly Surgeon General of the Army, arrived at Guayaquil, Ecuador, on Sept. 23 on the Peruvian cruiser *Lima* from Piura, Peru. According to a press dispatch General Gorgas's visit to Ecuador is in connection with the research work for the Rockefeller Foundation which he has undertaken to combat the yellow fever peril in Peru and Ecuador.

Col. F. D. Webster, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Webster left Washington Sept. 25, and after visiting relatives and friends in Pittsburgh, Pa., and Chicago, Ill., they will make their future home at 714 South Broadway, Leavenworth, Kas. Their daughters will remain in the East at school, Miss Mary at Vassar College, class of 1923, and Miss Ann at Miss Madeira's school, 1330 19th street, Washington, D.C., class of 1921.

WELFARE WORK FOR THE SERVICES.

Army Begins Welfare Work Nov. 1.

The Secretary of War has informed the seven affiliated welfare associations which co-operated with the department during the war, namely, the Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., National Catholic War Council (K. of C.), Jewish Welfare Board, American Library Association, War Camp Community Service and Salvation Army, of his sincere appreciation of the valuable work they rendered the country during the past emergency. In order that the example set by various civilian agencies during the emergency may not be lost to the Regular Army the Secretary of War has instructed his military associates to establish an organization within the General Staff to be charged with development and supervision of matters pertaining to education, recreation and moral training of officers and men of the Service. This organization will undertake the functions of the seven affiliated welfare societies, beginning Nov. 1, as far as they relate to the military establishment within continental limits of the United States. The organizations are requested to continue their work with troops in France, Germany, Siberia, the Panama Canal Zone, Hawaii, Philippine Islands and Alaska for a further period of three or four months, or until such time as the Army is in a position to undertake this responsibility. The War Department in the future, as it has in the past, will feel free to call upon them for advice, counsel and active assistance whenever the need develops.

Navy Welfare Work Board Meets.

A board of Navy officers of which Capt. Richard H. Leigh is president has been convened by the Secretary of the Navy for the purpose of determining the future

status of welfare organizations on naval reservations. Owing to the fact that demobilization is practically completed and the Navy is on a peace basis it is considered necessary that a decision should be reached as to what work is to be done for the Navy by civilian organizations. The first meeting of the conference was held on Sept. 25, at which John J. Egan, chairman of the Commission on Training Camp Activities of the Navy; Lieut. Col. Jason Joy, of the Commission on Training Camp Activities, and William T. Ashe, district director of the commission for the West Indies, appeared. The next meeting will be held on Sept. 29, at which time representatives of the various welfare organization will be asked to appear. The idea of the conference is to provide for the development of the work in a maximum capacity along lines which will not interfere with discipline and which will be non-sectarian.

REASSIGNMENT TO COLLEGE DUTY.

In the reassignment of officers of the Army for duty at educational institutions the War Department has decided that as far as practicable officers detailed for duty with senior units of Reserve Officers' Training Corps will be assigned to duty with units of their own arm. That officers of the Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery and Coast Artillery will be assigned to duty with junior units of R.O.T.C., in accordance with their proportionate strength of commissioned personnel. That officers assigned to duty at institutions operating under provisions of G.O. 48, W.D., 1916, and G.O. 70, W.D., 1913, will be furnished from Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery and Coast Artillery, in accordance with their proportionate strength of commissioned personnel.

The available number of officer will be assigned as follows: At least one officer to each senior unit and junior unit of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, but the number of senior units of any branch of service and the number of junior units will not exceed the number at which the desired standard of instruction can be maintained with the number of officers equitably allotted to them. The number of officers allotted to any branch of service for duty with senior units of that branch will be based upon the percentage of total output for that arm. Not more than one officer to be assigned to junior units until the needs of all institutions maintaining senior units of R.O.T.C. are provided for. That no officers will be detailed at institutions operating under section 56, National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, until the needs of all institutions maintaining units of R.O.T.C. are provided for. In case of the large institutions where two or more senior units are maintained one of the officers detailed is to be of field rank.

In the relief and discharge of officers it will be the policy of the War Department to retain officers of all arms, so that there may be in the R.O.T.C. at all times the same proportion of officers of each arm and of each grade as exists in the several arms of the Service, namely: Infantry, forty per cent.; Field Artillery, eighteen per cent.; Coast Artillery, fourteen per cent.; Cavalry, nine per cent. etc.

THE HOWITZER OF TWENTY-ONE.

The *Howitzer of Twenty-One*, the year book published by the class of 1921 of the U.S. Military Academy, which was graduated on Nov. 1, 1918, has just made its appearance, bound in soft, dull gray leather, and with an appropriate design of a howitzer overhung with a camouflage screen as its cover decoration. The dedication of the volume is "To those sons of West Point who made the supreme sacrifice on the bloody fields of France," and on the page opposite this legend appears the appropriate and moving lines written by Lieutenant Colonel McCrae, entitled "In Flanders Fields." The first section of the *The Howitzer* is devoted to photographs of the staffs of the U.S. Military Academy, but we note with regret that only five of the names of the officers appear beneath their photographs, so that those readers of the volume who are not thoroughly familiar with the appearance of these officers will not be able to identify them. This absence of captions is to be noted throughout the book, more particularly in connection with pictures of the buildings and scenes at West Point. A page is given to a reproduction of a memorial tablet bearing the names of Majors Lester E. Moreton and George L. Hardin, and Harold James Lewis, Stephen Moylan Bird, George V. Daniels and Reynolds Rich Smith, all of whom died in January and February of 1919, with the exception of Lewis, who died Oct. 23, 1918.

The stories of "The Classes" fill 166 pages, beginning with the Class of 1920, a group photograph, roster, class history and "casualties"—the remainder of this section being devoted to serious biographical sketches, so valuable for reference, of the individual members of the Class of 1921, with their photographs. J. B. Ducrot, Class of 1921, contributes "A Chapter of Accidents" to the book, the subject matter being a record of a cadet's experiences at the Point, this being followed by the class song of eight lines that is awarded a whole page to itself. The Class of Twenty-Two had its photograph taken for this number of *The Howitzer*, with which is printed the class roll and a five-page history, the "casualties" bringing up the rear. The Class of Twenty-Three has the next place in line, but its historians were too busy to scrape up more than two pages of its record. The Corps Organization is given two pages under dates of Sept. 23, 1918, and Feb. 26, 1919, and the Student Officers' Battalion follows with a photograph and the names of the members. A full-page reproduction of a photograph of Lieut. Col. H. J. Koehler introduces the section devoted to sports that is naturally much more limited than usual owing to wartime conditions. A unique feature of the social record of the class is an account of the Student Officers' Club, in Church Hall, which was used by the members of the class when they returned from graduation. "Photographs of 'The Howitzer Board'" adorn two pages and the remainder of the book is given over to the Hundredth Night celebration, an account of the camp illumination, the participation of the Cadet Corps in the parade of the 27th Division in New York city, and some humorous effusions, including a glossary of cadet slang. The *Howitzer of Twenty-One* is an unusually handsome piece of binding and printing, particularly in its color work.

CLOSING CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE OFFICES.

The offices of the Chemical Warfare Service at New York, Cleveland and Baltimore have been closed. This leaves only three service centers: American University, D.C., Lakehurst, N.J., and Edgewood, Md. The

last named center is the base for all Chemical Warfare Service research activities in the United States. It consists of 650 buildings, 300 of which are to be used permanently. There are now 1,100 people employed there, 300 enlisted men and 800 civilians. Recruiting is in progress to bring this number up to 2,000.

THE SIXTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Following is recent Congressional procedure in addition to that noted on page 118:

Bills Passed by Senate.

The bill (S. 2497) to provide for the payment of six months' pay to the widow, children or other designated dependent relative of any officer or enlisted man of the Regular Army whose death results from wounds or disease not the result of his own misconduct, was passed by the Senate without amendment on Sept. 22.

The bill (S. 2559) for the relief of Edward S. Farrow, formerly a first lieutenant in the 21st U.S. Infantry, placing him on the retired list of the Army with the rank and pay of first lieutenant, without regard to the number now authorized by law of the retired list, was reported to the Senate on Sept. 22 and passed without amendment.

The Senate on Sept. 22 passed, without amendment, S. 631, repealing the provisions in the Urgent Deficiency Act of Dec. 22, 1911, providing that no claim for arrears of pay, bounty or other allowances growing out of the service of Volunteers who served in the U.S. Army during the Civil War shall be considered by the accounting officer of the Treasury unless filed with the Auditor of the War Department before Dec. 31, 1912; nor claims of Volunteers who served in the Army during the war with Spain unless filed before Dec. 31, 1914. No agent, attorney or other person engaged in prosecuting claims for pay shall be allowed as fees more than twenty per cent. of the amount allowed by the Treasury Department.

To Retire Enlisted Men on Full Pay.

In the Senate Mr. Elkins on Sept. 22 introduced S. 3047, providing that when an enlisted man shall have served five years or more in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, and shall have been disabled in line of duty to the extent that he can no longer efficiently perform the duties of his rank or grade, he shall, on recommendation of the Surgeon General of the Army or the Surgeon General of the Navy, as the case may be, be placed upon the retired list with the full pay and allowances of his rank or grade; provided, that enlisted men of the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, who, since April 6, 1917, have been discharged, after five years' service, for disability contracted in line of duty, shall be entitled to all the benefits of this act, and shall be deemed to have been placed upon the retired list, with the full pay and allowances of their respective ranks or grades held at the time of discharge, such pay and allowances to begin from date of discharge.

Quarters for Officers.

Mr. Butler in the House on Sept. 22 introduced H.J. Res. 213, in which it was set forth that since it now appears that peace will not have been ordered by Oct. 1, 1919, on which date officers of the Navy, by operation of law, will cease to receive the benefits prescribed in the Act of April 16, 1918, by which these benefits would accrue to officers of the Army until peace is declared, the Act of April 16, 1918, granting to every commissioned officer of the Army the right to quarters in kind for their dependents or the authorized commutation therefor, including allowances for heat and light shall be construed to apply to officers of the Navy and Marine Corps only during the period of the war and in no event beyond Oct. 1, 1919, is hereby repealed.

THE ARMY.

Other Army orders appear on pages 123-5.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate Sept. 23, 1919.

PROMOTION IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

To be colonel.

Lieut. Col. Fox Connor, F.A., from Aug. 22, 1919.

To be lieutenant colonel.

Major Albert U. Faulkner, F.A., from Aug. 22, 1919.

Major George M. Apple, F.A., from Aug. 22, 1919.

Captains to be major.

Emory T. Smith, F.A., from Aug. 22, 1919.

Orest F. Cox, F.A., from Aug. 22, 1919.

Robert M. Dastorf, F.A., from Aug. 22, 1919.

Leo P. Quinn, F.A., from Aug. 22, 1919.

Walter H. Smith, F.A., from Aug. 22, 1919.

To be colonels, with rank from Aug. 22, 1919.

Lieut. Col. George H. McManus, O.A.C.

Lieut. Col. Edward J. Timberlake, O.A.C.

APPOINTMENT, BY TRANSFER, IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Second Lieut. David B. Lathimer, Inf., to be second lieutenant in O.A.C. from Nov. 1, 1918.

INFANTRY.

Second Lieut. Ulric L. Fomby, O.A.C., to be second lieutenant of Inf. from Nov. 1, 1918.

PROVISIONAL APPOINTMENT, BY PROMOTION, IN REGULAR ARMY.

INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenants to be first lieutenants.

John C. R. Hall and Robert A. Case, Inf., from Aug. 3, 1919.

Ray W. Harris and Elbert W. Lockwood, Inf., from Aug. 3, 1919.

Charles F. Frizzell, Jr., Inf., from Aug. 6, 1919.

William B. Oliver, Jr., Robinson E. Duff and Leon W. Hillard, Inf., from Aug. 7, 1919.

Walter C. Black and Hamilton Johnston, Inf., from Aug. 8, 1919.

Raymond G. Lehman, Irvine C. Souder, John R. Deane and Richard Z. Crane, Inf., from Aug. 8, 1919.

Hilliard V. MacGowan, James J. Roach, Guy S. Williams and William C. Briggs, Inf., from Aug. 10, 1919.

William C. Price, Jr., Inf., from Aug. 12, 1919.

G.O. 25, SEPT. 30, 1919, CENTRAL DEPT.

First Lieut. William E. Stanley, Inf., is appointed and announced as aide-de-camp to the undersigned.

LEONARD WOOD, Major General, U.S.A., Commanding.

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. P. O. MARON, O.S.

Col. U. S. Grant, 3d, G.S., will report to the Chief of Trans. Ser., Washington, for transportation to France as courier officer. (Sept. 23, War D.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. P. O. HARRIS, THE A.G.

Col. S. Frankenberg, A.G., to Camp Kearny, Calif., for duty as camp adjutant. (Sept. 23, War D.)

Col. C. U. Leonori, A.G., is relieved from detail in the A.G.D. (Sept. 23, War D.)

Col. C. U. Leonori, A.G., to El Paso, Texas, for duty as zone transportation officer. (Sept. 23, War D.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. J. L. CHAMBERLAIN, I.G.

Col. T. Strayer, I.G.D., to Camp Dix, N.J., for duty. (Sept. 23, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. H. L. ROGERS, Q.M.G.

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Major J. R. Baker to San Antonio, Texas; Major H. T. Moore to Jeffersonville, Ind.; Major H. S. Struble to Atlanta, Ga.; Capt. A. H. Fairchild is detailed for duty under the Chief, M.T.C., and to Camp Holabird, Md.; Capt. J. H. Todd to Fort Bliss, Texas; 1st Lieut. W. W. Giles to Camp Meade, Md., Overseas Replacement Depot; 1st Lieut. J. M. Boland to Fort Bliss, Texas; 1st Lieut. J. W. Jackson to Camp Meade, Md. (Sept. 23, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Major L. F. Koon to Chicago, Ill.; Major R. H. Bogle to New Orleans, La.; Capt. T. W. B. Shine to New York, N.Y.; Capt. A. P. McCully to San Francisco for transportation to Vladivostok, Siberia, via the first available transport for duty with the chief quartermaster, relieving 2d Lieut. W. L. Bradberry, Q.M.C.; 2d Lieut. T. W. Sanders is dropped from the rolls of the Army, Sept. 22, 1919, for desertion. (Sept. 23, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. M. W. IRELAND, S.G.

MEDICAL CORPS.

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Col. D. P. Card to Washington, Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C.; Major W. B. Rile by wire to the commanding general, Southern Department; Major F. W. Palfrey to U.S.M.A., West Point, N.Y.; Major F. M. Ende to Fort Bliss, Texas; 1st Lieut. J. A. Bethea to Colesia, N.J., Hospital No. 3. (Sept. 23, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Col. N. L. McDiarmid, about Oct. 15, to Fort Slocum, N.Y.; Col. J. S. Lambie, Jr., to Columbus Bks., Ohio; Lieut. Col. T. E. Darby to Plattsburg Bks., N.Y.; Lieut. Col. G. B. Lake, about Sept. 30, to Fort McPherson, Ga.; Major W. R. Klingensmith to Washington, Walter Reed General Hospital; Major K. B. Jones to Fort Bliss, Texas; Major J. A. Lyon to Otisville, N.Y., Hospital No. 8; Major E. L. Napier to Mineola, N.Y., Medical Research Laboratory; Major R. F. Smith to Fort Logan, Colo. (Sept. 23, War D.)

Master Hosp. Sergt. A. A. Bush, Med. Dept., will be placed upon the retired list at Camp Dix, N.J., and to home. (Sept. 23, War D.)

DENTAL CORPS.

Col. F. P. Stone, D.C., to Fort Logan, Colo., for duty. (Sept. 23, War D.)

Major J. B. Harrington, D.C., to Fort Hills, Staten Island, N.Y., General Hospital No. 41, for duty. (Sept. 23, War D.)

Resignation by Capt. N. M. MacKenzie, D.C. (Reg. Army), of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Sept. 23, War D.)

VETERINARY CORPS.

Officers of V.C. to duty as follows: Capt. J. E. Behney to Kansas City, Mo.; Capt. C. M. Gilchrist to Camp Meade, Md., 1st Division; Capt. R. P. Kunnecke to Fort Keogh, Mont., Remount Depot; 1st Lieut. C. L. Bell to Fort Riley, 7th Division, Camp Funston. (Sept. 23, War D.)

Officers of V.C. to Atlanta, Ga., 5th Division, Camp Gordon, for duty: Capt. R. H. Glenn and 2d Lieut. J. A. Coleseott. (Sept. 23, War D.)

Officers of V.C. to Des Moines, Iowa, 4th Division, Camp Dodge, for duty: Capt. C. L. Miller, 1st Lieut. J. E. Kendrick and 2d Lieut. D. L. Campbell. (Sept. 23, War D.)

Capt. C. E. Cook, V.C., to Front Royal, Va., for duty. (Sept. 23, War D.)

First Lieut. G. W. Fitz Gerald, V.C., to Fort Reno, Okla., for duty. (Sept. 23, War D.)

SANITARY CORPS.

Major O. A. Tandrop, San. C., to Fort Riley, Kas., 7th Division, Camp Funston, for duty. (Sept. 23, War D.)

Capt. C. C. Hommon, San. C., to Washington to Surgeon General for duty in his office. (Sept. 23, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

MAJOR GEN. W. M. BLACK, C.E.

Officers of Engrs. to duty as follows: Col. E. G. Paulus to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va.; Col. J. A. O'Connor to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va.; Lieut. Col. H. Brand, Jr., to Los Angeles, Calif.; Major C. E. Hetrick to Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Major T. D. Sterling to Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Major H. E. Richard to Washington Bks., D.C., and assume charge of the Engineer reproduction plant. (Sept. 23, War D.)

Officers of Engrs. to duty as follows: Major W. K. Quigley to Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Capt. C. C. De Laney to Fort McDowell, Calif.; Capt. C. E. West to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va. (Sept. 23, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. R. Jens, C.E., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Sept. 23, War D.)

Resignation by T. H. Dillon, C.E., as temp. col. and major (Reg. Army) is accepted. (Sept. 23, War D.)

Resignation by E. L. Osberger, C.E., of his commissions as temp. major and capt. (Reg. Army) is accepted. (Sept. 23, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. C. O. WILLIAMS, O.O.

Officers of O.D. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. J. C. Beatty to Philadelphia, Pa., Frankford Arsenal; Capt. C. A. Bixby to Camp Funston, Kas., 7th Division, for duty as division motor transport officer; 1st Lieut. E. G. McClellan to Fort Bliss, Texas. (Sept. 23, War D.)

Lieut. Col. B. W. Simpson, O.D., to Rock Island, Ill., for duty. (Sept. 23, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class C. Spallan, O.D., will be placed upon the retired list at Watervliet Arsenal, N.Y., and to home. (Sept. 23, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. G. O. SQUIER, C.S.O.

Lieut. Col. L. B. Bender, S.C., about Oct. 5 to Massachusetts Institute of Technology for pursuing a course of Signal Corps instructions at that institution. (Sept. 23, War D.)

Capt. H. L. Davis, S.C., to Savannah, Ga., for duty. (Sept. 23, War D.)

AIR SERVICE.

MAJOR GEN. C. T. MENOHER, DIR. OF AIR SER.

First Lieut. E. P. Rochester, A.S., is detailed for duty with the Judge Advocate General's Department and will report to the judge advocate, Southern Department, for duty. (Sept. 23, War D.)

Resignation by 1st Lieut. W. W. Charles, A.S., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Sept. 23, War D.)

CHAPLAINS.

The appointment of Rev. C. E. Wheat as chaplain, U.S. Military Academy, to rank from Nov. 1, 1918, is announced. (Sept. 23, War D.)

Chaplain J. M. Kangley to Fort Sheridan, Ill., General Hospital No. 28, for duty. (Sept. 23, War D.)

CAVALRY.

First Sergt. J. McQuary, Troop I, 1st Cav., will be placed upon the retired list at Camp Harry J. Jones, Douglas, Ariz., and to home. (Sept. 19, War D.)

CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED.

Capt. W. C. Chase, Cav., is assigned to the 16th Cavalry and to join regiment at Brownsville, Texas. (Sept. 23, War D.)

Prov. 3d Lieut. F. V. Terry, Cav., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service is announced. (Sept. 23, War D.)

Officers to Washington for duty with the War Plans Division: Lieut. Col. J. A. Warden and C. P. Mills, Cavalry. (Sept. 23, War D.)

Lieut. Col. F. D. Griffith, Jr., Cav., will report to Chief of Staff for duty in the personnel branch. (Sept. 23, War D.)

Capt. A. O. Smith, Cav., to Fort Sam Houston for assignment to 14th Cavalry. (Sept. 23, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. H. Kitson, Cav., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Sept. 23, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. E. K. Jones, Cav., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Sept. 23, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY, UNASSIGNED.

Officers of F.A. to duty as follows: Col. G. H. Paine, F.A. (captain, Q.M.C.), is relieved from detail in the Q.M.C. and to Field Art. Basic School, Camp Taylor, Ky.; Lieut. Col. J. F. Waterman is assigned to 76th F.A. and to Camp Pike, Ark.; Major C. M. Busbee, F.A. (captain, F.A.), is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the grade of captain in the Q.M.C. and to Camp Taylor, Ky.; 1st Lieut. L. W. Sloan is assigned to 2d F.A. and to Camp Taylor, Ky.; 1st Lieut. H. A. Cooney, F.A., is assigned to 18th F.A., Camp Pike, Ark., and will join; 1st Lieut. L. E. Babcock to Fort Myer, Va., and 2d Battalion, 19th F.A.; 2d Lieut. R. S. Padan, F.A., is assigned to 20th F.A. and to Camp Bragg, N.C. (Sept. 23, War D.)

Resignation by T. W. Stewart, F.A., of his commission as first lieut. (Reg. Army) is accepted by the President. (Sept. 23, War D.)

Resignation by D. C. Kennan, F.A., of his commissions as temporary captain and prov. first lieut. is accepted. (Sept. 23, War D.)

Officers of F.A. to duty as follows: Col. T. Q. Ashburn to Hoboken, N.J., taking charge of the embarkation and repatriation of interned German prisoners of war and enemy aliens and of accompanying them from Hoboken, N.J., to Rotterdam, Holland; Col. A. U. Faulkner is assigned to 21st F.A. and to Camp Bragg, N.C., and join; Capt. A. C. Gale is assigned to 20th F.A. and to join regiment at Camp Bragg, N.C. (Sept. 23, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. W. B. Tucker, F.A., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Sept. 23, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. F. W. COE, C.C.A.

Col. S. A. Kephart, C.A.C., to Charleston, S.C., for duty on staff of C.G. of South Atlantic C.A. Dist. (Sept. 23, War D.)

Capt. J. J. Maher, C.A.C., to Camp Eustis, Va., 30th Art. Brig. (C.A.C.), for duty. (Sept. 23, War D.)

Officers of C.A. to duty as follows: Major J. H. Lindt is detailed for duty with M.T.C. and to Camp Jessup, Ga.; Capt. F. S. Hause to Camp Jackson, S.C., 89th Art. Brig. (C.A.C.); Capt. J. J. O'Hare is detailed as intelligence officer of the Eastern Dept. and to Governors Island, N.Y., take station. (Sept. 23, War D.)

Resignation by T. R. Lannon, C.A.C., of his commissions as temporary first lieut. and prov. second lieut. is accepted. (Sept. 23, War D.)

INFANTRY.

First Sergt. M. J. Young, Co. I, 15th Inf., will be placed upon the retired list at Tientsin, China, and to home. (Sept. 19, War D.)

First Sergt. L. Strait, Supply Co., 16th Inf., will be placed upon the retired list at Camp Meade, Md., and to home. (Sept. 20, War D.)

Regimental Supply Sergt. G. Willers, Supply Co., 17th Inf., will be placed upon the retired list at Camp Meade, Md., and to home. (Sept. 20, War D.)

Infantry, Unassigned.

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Col. R. C. Langdon to Washington to report to the A.G. of Army for duty in his office; Lieut. Col. R. T. Phinney to Washington, Military Intelligence Division, G.S.; Major P. J. McDonnell to Camp Grant, Ill., for assignment to duty with 54th Inf.; Capt. R. G. Mose, Camp Meade, Md., to 17th Inf.; 1st Lieut. W. R. Copeland, Inf., is detailed for duty with M.T.C. and to Camp Dix, N.J. (Sept. 23, War D.)

The provisional appointment in Reg. Army of 1st Lieut. H. V. Dexter, Inf., is made permanent. (Sept. 23, War D.)

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Col. H. L. Jackson to Camp Grant, Ill., to duty with 54th Inf.; Major J. H. Hills is relieved from his present assignment and duty in the Operations Division, G.S., and will report to The A.G. of Army for duty in his office; Capt. T. W. Swett to Warsaw, Poland, to military attaché, American legation; 1st Lieut. W. O. Briggs is assigned to 20th Inf. and to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. (Sept. 23, War D.)

Par. 20, S.O. No. 211-O, W.D., Sept. 9, which relieves Lieut. Col. R. E. L. Spence, Inf., from assignment to 5th Inf. and directs him to report at Camp Taylor, Ky., for duty, is revoked. (Sept. 23, War D.)

The provisional appointment in the Regular Army of 1st Lieut. D. P. Yeuell, Inf., is made permanent. (Sept. 23, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. E. L. R. Askam, Inf., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Sept. 23, War D.)

Resignation by W. Williams, Inf., of his commissions as temporary captain and prov. second lieut. is accepted. (Sept. 23, War D.)

Resignation by 2d Lieut. E. C. Roque, Inf. (Reg. Army), of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Sept. 23, War D.)

Resignations by F. C. David, C. M. Tomlinson and W. F. Williams, Jr., Inf., of commissions as temporary first lieut. and prov. second lieut. are accepted. (Sept. 23, War D.)

Resignations by Prov. Capt. T. H. Ward, Prov. 1st Lieut. L. W. Turner, L. A. Webb and A. O. Dix, Inf., of commissions as officers of the Army are accepted. (Sept. 23, War D.)

Resignations by F. E. Plough and H. C. Merritt, Jr., Inf., of commissions as temporary captains and prov. second lieut. are accepted. (Sept. 23, War D.)

First Sergt. F. B. Kendrick, Inf., to Boston University, Boston, Mass., for duty. (Sept. 19, War D.)

First Sergt. F. Janewski, Inf., unassigned, will be placed upon the retired list at Camp Jackson, S.C., and to home. (Sept. 23, War D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Capt. I. F. Costello, P.S., is retired from active service (to take effect on Oct. 10, 1919). (Sept. 23, War D.)

1st Lieut. J. M. Hale, P.S., about Oct. 5 to Fort Mason, Calif., for transportation to Manila for duty. (Sept. 23, War D.)

APPOINTMENTS MADE PERMANENT.

The provisional appointments in Reg. Army of the following officers are made permanent: First Lieut. M. K. Pigman, Inf.; C. W. Chalker, Inf.; T. E. T. Haley, F.A.; R. D. Porter, Inf.; E. J. Hardie, Inf. (Sept. 23, War D.)

MOTOR TRANSPORT CORPS.

Capt. H. A. O'Connor, M.T.C., to Camp Holabird, Md., for duty. (Sept. 23, War D.)

ASSIGNMENT OF TRANSPORTATION OFFICERS.

Sept. 18—Major Herbert A. McGunn, C.A.C., from Washington, D.C., to New York city, temporary duty.

Sept. 20—Major S. A. Tubman, U.S.A., from Baltimore, Md., to Washington, D.C., temporary duty; Major F. Van Vleet, Q.M.C., from Washington, D.C., to New York city, temporary duty.

First Lieut. R. H. Woolsey, Trans. Corps, to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (Sept. 23, War D.)

Discharges.

Lieut. Col. E. Alexis Jounet, Inf., discharged as lieutenant colonel only; Sept. 19, 1919, 1st Lieut. Herbert Lee Merritt, Q.M.C.

Aug. 22—Second Lieut. Donald D. Lamson, C.A.C., assigned to duty, Administrative Division.

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Capt. E. M. Price, retired, from further active duty to home. (Sept. 23, War D.)

MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.

C. J. Rittenger, former Army field clerk, on discharge from his commission as a first lieutenant, S.C., is reappointed in the military service as an Army field clerk at \$1,690 per annum, and to Chicago, Ill., Central Department, for duty. (Sept. 23, War D.)

Officers to Camp Bragg, N.C., and other places, on temporary duty in connection with an inspection of Army camps: Lieut. Gen. R. L. Bullard, Major Gen. W. J. Snow, Brig. Gen. R. C. Marshall, Col. E. P. King, Jr., F.A.C. D. Palmer, T. W. Hammond, G.S., G. F. D. Traak, Q.M.C., Lieut. Col. D. W. Hand, F.A., Major J. R. Moulthrop, A.S., 1st Lieut. E. E. Oppenheimer. (Sept. 23, War D.)

Lieut. Col. J. C. Waddell, U.S.A., to France and report to C.G. of American troops, Paris, and there turn over the confidential dispatches and material. (Sept. 23, War D.)

The following officers are honorably discharged as colonels, U.S.A., only, to take effect Sept. 25, 1919: Col. C. A. Bach, Cav., H. S. Hawkins, Inf., B. Lear, Jr., B. T. Merchant, Cav., J. S. Parker, Inf., W. W. West, Jr. (Sept. 22, War D.)

Major R. M. Buffington, U.S.A., in addition to his present duties will report in person to C.G. for duty as camp veterinarian, Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., relieving Capt. C. E. Cook, Vet. Corps. (Sept. 22, War D.)

CASUALTIES IN FORCES ABROAD.

Commissioned casualties announced in list issued Sept. 19.

DIED FROM ACCIDENT AND OTHER CAUSES.

Lieutenant.

Gas, William H., Sacramento, Calif.

WOUNDED SLIGHTLY.

Lieutenant.

Grant, Walter B., Dorchester, Mass.

CHANGES OF ARMY TROOPS.

Movements of U.S. troops recently ordered include the following:

4th Cavalry—Troop D arrived at Roma, Texas, Sept. 13 from Fort Ringgold, Texas.

5th Cavalry—Headquarters Troop, Supply Troop, Machine Gun Troop and Troops F, G, H, I, K, L and M left El Paso, Texas, Sept. 13 and 14 and have arrived at Marfa, Texas.

8th Cavalry—Troop B left Camp Draper, Texas, Sept. 17 and arrived at Fort Bliss, Texas, Sept. 19.

10th Cavalry—Troops G and H arrived at Nogales, Ariz., Sept. 11 from Fort Huachuca. Troop E arrived at Lochiel, Ariz., and Troop F at Arivaca, Ariz., on Sept. 12 and 9, respectively, from Fort Huachuca. Troops A, C and D arrived at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., Sept. 14 from Nogales, and Troop B arrived at Fort Huachuca, Sept. 15 from Lochiel, Ariz. Troop M arrived at Naco, Ariz., Sept. 13 from Fort Huachuca, and Troop L left Naco, Ariz., Sept. 14 and arrived at Fort Huachuca Sept. 15.

11th Cavalry—Troops B and C arrived at Camp John H. Beacom, Calexico, Calif., Sept. 15. Troops L and M left Calexico, Calif., for Camp Lawrence Hearn on Sept. 17.

31st Artillery Brigade, C.A.C., from San Francisco to Camp Lewis, Wash., for station.

83d Field Artillery—Batteries E, F, G and H arrived at Fort Banks, Mass., Sept. 16 from Fort Mills, N.Y.

2d Infantry—Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H have left Camp Dodge, Iowa, for station at Camp Sherman, Ohio.

21st Infantry—Co. H left Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Sept. 14 for Fort Lisicum, Alaska.

37th Infantry—Cos. C and K left Brownsville and Fort McIntosh, Texas, respectively, Sept. 17 on temporary duty at Corpus Christi to render aid in connection with the devastation caused by the recent hurricane.

46th Infantry—Co. F arrived at Camp Jackson, S.C., Sept. 16 from Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

63d Infantry—Companies E, F, G, H and M have left East Potomac Park, D.C., for Camp Meigs, D.C., for station.

Motor Transport Company No. 405 is designated for extended European service, instead of Motor Transport Company No. 740. This company will be organized and reported to the commanding general of the Provisional Infantry Brigade at Camp Meade, Md.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE VEHICLES.

The selling of unserviceable government motor vehicles by the Motor Transport Corps was begun at Camp Holabird, Md., Sept. 18. Seventy-six vehicles, the majority touring cars, brought a total of \$12,027. These sales are to be continued until all unserviceable equipment has been disposed of. The following are announced:

Sept. 20, Warehouse No. 15, Camp Hill, Norfolk, Va., nineteen trucks, twelve cars, six motorcycles, three sidecars; Camp Stuart, Va., nine trucks, fourteen cars; Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Texas, four trucks, one touring car; Camp Shelby, Miss., twenty-six trucks, six cars, twenty-seven motorcycles, ten bicycles. Sept. 22, Camp Kearny, Calif., nine trucks, four touring cars. Sept. 22 and 23, Camp Devens, Mass., twenty-six trucks, thirty-seven cars, one bus. Sept. 23, Rockwell Field, San Diego, Calif., three trucks, one ambulance; San Diego Barracks, San Diego, Calif., one truck, one touring car. Sept. 24, Camp Bowie, Fort Worth, Texas, forty-eight trucks, one touring car, one ambulance; Headquarters, M.T.C., Philadelphia, Pa., 102 trucks, seventeen motor cars, one bus, three motorcycles; McCook Field, Dayton, Ohio, one touring car; Fort Washington, Md., one seven-passenger Studebaker; Camp Holabird, Baltimore, Md., sixty-eight trucks, eight ambulances. Oct. 4, Camp Pike, Ark., seven trucks, one tank truck, one motorcycle.

These cars are being sold in accordance with authority given the chief, Motor Transport Corps, by the Secretary of War, Aug. 22, 1919. Previous to that date a total of 39,723 non-standard motor vehicles had been reported as surplus, but none had been sold. Since authority to sell was given the Motor Transport Corps, 2,098 vehicles have been surveyed, declared unserviceable and the necessary instructions issued for the sales, which are now being held.

The total number of vehicles controlled by the Motor Transport Corps, by inventory of Jan. 1, 1919, was 75,521, of which 35,798 were standard and 39,723 non-standard type. As the policy of the War Department is to retain vehicles of standard type only for Army use, the Motor Transport Corps has been turning over surplus non-standard vehicles to other departments of the Government, in accordance with legislation providing for such transfers. The Post Office, Public Health and Agricultural Departments have submitted requirements, totaling 39,443 vehicles. To date 19,078 have been transferred or sold to these and other departments.

The selling of this equipment by the Motor Transport Corps is expected to put at rest finally, the many-lived report of the sale of Army trucks and Dodge cars at ridiculously cheap prices. This report had its origin, it is stated, in the operation of a certain self-styled officer who took orders for vehicles, with deposits, from trust-

ing citizens desirous of getting something for almost nothing. The police cut short his career, but not before the news of the wonderful generosity of the Government had been well started on its journey through the country, since when, no amount of denial, official or unofficial, has been able to check its progress.

NOTES OF ARMY PERSONNEL.

Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A., has been invited by a committee from Chicago, which visited him in person at Washington, to attend a victory parade to be held at a date which the General may specify as most convenient for him. The general is reported by a press dispatch from Washington as having told the committee that he expects to be busy for two weeks preparing his final report on the A.E.F. and its work in France, but that after that time he will decide when he can visit Chicago.

Brig. Gen. George H. McManus, U.S.A., who as troop transport officer at Hoboken, N.J., has performed highly notable work, has been ordered to command the Army supply base at Norfolk, Va. His friends about Hoboken and New York city will regret his departure.

Col. Herman W. Schull, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., has been assigned to duty as commanding officer of the Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.

Col. John E. Hemphill, Sig. Corps, U.S.A., has been ordered to duty at San Francisco as signal officer of the Western Department.

Col. John W. Craig, A.G. Dept., U.S.A., will sail from New Orleans about Nov. 18 for Panama, for duty as adjutant of the Panama Canal Department.

Col. Thomas Q. Ashburn, Field Art., U.S.A., has been assigned to take charge of the interned German prisoners of war and enemy aliens in the United States and accompany them from Hoboken, N.J., to Rotterdam, Holland, for repatriation.

Col. Ulysses S. Grant, 3d, General Staff, U.S.A., has been ordered to France for duty as courier officer.

Major Rufus H. Hagood, jr., Med. Corps, U.S.A., will sail from San Francisco Nov. 5 next, for Honolulu, for duty as flight surgeon at Luke Field.

Resignation of Col. Arthur Woods.

Col. Arthur Woods, assistant to the Secretary of War, offered his resignation to Secretary Baker under date of Sept. 6, to take effect on Sept. 20. The reason given by Colonel Woods for submitting his resignation was that the emergent character of the work he has been engaged on since last March, securing work for discharged soldiers, has disappeared. In accepting the resignation Mr. Baker said he felt sure that "the continuation of the work planned under General Haan's direction will be able to take care of what remains to be done."

ARMY ITEMS.

The Secretary of War on Sept. 23, 1919, rescinded Section V, G.O. No. 89, War Dept., 1918, which forbids the publication of true or false articles by men in the military service likely to be of use to the enemy.

At the inter-departmental track and field meet in Central High School Stadium, Washington, D.C., Sept. 13, the Finance Service did fine work for the Army, capturing twenty-eight of the thirty-three points won by the War Department, or nearly eighty-five per cent.

General Hospital No. 1, Williamsbridge, N.Y., will be discontinued on Oct. 15.

The camp of United States troops at Hachita, N.M., has been named "Camp Shannon" in honor of Lieut. Col. James A. Shannon, (captain, Cavalry), who died Oct. 3, 1918, from wounds received in action at Chatelchery, France, while commanding the 112th Infantry, 28th Division.

Army Medical Books.

The office of the Surgeon General of the Army notes that the following books published by the Government Printing Office, are out of print and no longer available for distribution: Manual of Surgical Anatomy; Minor Foot Ailments; Information on Artificial Limbs and Care of the Stump; Manual of Ophthalmology; Manual of Neuro-Surgery; Principles of War Surgery. The Review of War Surgery and Medicine, a monthly publication, was discontinued with the June, 1919, number.

U.S. Army Officers at Tiflis.

Twenty-four U.S. Army officers have arrived at Tiflis, Transcaucasia, from Paris, under orders to report to Col. William Haskell, High Commissioner of the four great Powers in Armenia, acting under authority of the Peace Conference, according to a press dispatch from Tiflis, dated Sept. 18. These officers are to be detailed as district commanders for duty in districts near Tiflis and other centers of operation in the Near East zone. Colonel Rhea is to act as chief of staff to Colonel Haskell, whose organization is known as the Near East Relief, which includes the American Relief Administration, American Committee for Relief in the Near East, American Red Cross and all other American relief organizations in lower Caucasia. The six district commanders and their posts are as follows: Colonel Daley, Trebizond and Erzerum; Lieutenant Colonel Warren, Kars; Lieutenant Colonel Francis, Erivan; Major Davis, Alexandropol; Major McDonald, Karakiles; and Major Vance MacSweeney, Batum.

U.S. Troops Sail from Siberia.

A delayed press dispatch from Vladivostok, Siberia, dated Sept. 11, announces the sailing of the U.S.A.T. Logan from that port on the date mentioned with 1,250 American troops, chiefly members of the 27th Infantry. The ship is due at San Francisco, by way of Manila, about Oct. 27. A number of American replacement troops arrived at Vladivostok on Sept. 6.

Heavy Fire Loss of A.E.F. Stock in France.

A fire at the former A.E.F. camp at Miramas, France, at which American military stocks were kept, on Sept. 21, resulted in an estimated loss of \$1,000,000, according to a press dispatch from Paris. Half the loss was in foodstuffs. The entire quantity of supplies on hand was destroyed.

Commemorating Capture of St. Mihiel.

The corner-stone of the monument commemorating the victory of the A.E.F. in capturing the St. Mihiel salient in 1918, was laid with appropriate ceremonies at St. Mihiel on Sept. 22. A number of American and French army officers were present.

Work of the S.O.S. at Bourges.

The "Battle of Bourges," is the title of a book of nearly 200 pages which tells the story of the remarkable

work done by the S.O.S. at its headquarters at the city of Bourges, France, near Cherbourg, during the period of the A.E.F.'s services in France. It is chiefly the efforts of the Central Records Office and the Central Post Office organizations that are recorded, where, back of the lines, 6,000 Americans, male and female, with 500 British girls fought the "battle of Bourges," laboring to write the history of the A.E.F. and making concise records. It was less exciting work than other labors of the S.O.S., but in many cases more exacting. They would probably all have preferred to have been either at the front and in the case of the women, at least, very near there, but they all recognized the need of their services in using pens or typewriters or doing similar work and they went through the daily routine uncomplainingly. There were other units of the S.O.S. stationed in the town that did very important work, and this is told of also. The volume is a most interesting one, additional interest being given by the large number of excellent photographs of individuals, places and events. While the name of the author is not mentioned and the book was published in France, copies may be obtained from Francis Sinclair, 1627 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y., or Lawrence J. Weidman, 89 Smith street, Roxbury, Mass.

American Soldiers Ill in France.

Preparations were being made to receive several hundred sick American soldiers at Vichy, France, coming from various other places, who were to be distributed among hotels there, according to a press dispatch of Sept. 23 from that city. The condition of these men, it was said, was such that it was inadvisable to send them to the United States at this time. The identity of the organizations to which they belong was not indicated in the message.

Units for Provisional Infantry Brigade.

In addition to Co. D, 1st Engineers, the Secretary of War has directed that two Motor Transport companies and a Signal Corps detail of three officers and 100 men, two field hospitals and one ambulance company be attached to the Provisional Infantry Brigade designated for extended European service. These organizations will be equipped for overseas service. A nucleus for the Signal Corps units will be selected from men already in that corps. The remainder of the men required will be secured by enlistment for this service and will be sent to Camp Meade, Md., for assignment.

Major Schroeder Makes Altitude Record.

At McCook Field, Ohio, on Sept. 24, Major R. W. Schroeder ascended to an indicated height of 30,000 feet in a Lapere two-seater plane. This is reported to be the world's record for a two-man airplane altitude.

Horses and Mules at Remount Depots.

Orders have been issued to the Remount Service directing that the requisite number of horses and mules be kept on hand at the remount depots adjacent to the stations of the seven Regular divisions. Each division will be furnished with 3,034 horses and 1,882 mules.

SUMMARY OF AMERICAN CASUALTIES.

The following summary of all casualties in the American forces from April 6, 1917, to Sept. 1, 1919, was issued by the War Department on Sept. 22, from figures prepared by the Statistics Branch, General Staff. The figures include marines attached to the Army and are for all troops in the United States and Expeditionary Forces, including those at Archangel and Vladivostok:

	Number.	Per cent.
Killed in action.....	35,585	11
Died of wounds.....	14,742	5
Total battle deaths.....	50,327	
Died of disease.....	58,073	18
Died of accidents and other causes.....	8,092	3
Total deaths.....	116,492	
Wounded in action.....	205,690	63
Missing (all corrected).....	0	
Total casualties.....	322,182	100

GRAVES OF OUR DEAD IN EUROPE.

American Cemeteries Abroad.

The number of American cemeteries in Europe has recently been reduced from nearly 2,400 to about 700. A further reduction will probably be made during the process of concentration in which the military forces of England, France and the United States are necessarily engaged. The Graves Registration Service, the War Department states, has placed most of these cemeteries in excellent condition and is now actively engaged in an effort to perfect the appearance of every one. Considerable time will be necessary for the completion of this great task. Reports of progress are favorable. Congress now has under consideration the first definite appropriation for this purpose. The matter of placing stone markers on the graves of our dead in Europe is engaging the attention of the Quartermaster General, and the advice of the National Fine Arts Commission is being sought.

The Chief of the Graves Registration Service, who is temporarily in this country for consultation, brought a carload of mortuary papers and records from France to the office of the Quartermaster General in Washington, where these records can be worked out to completion for the use of families of the dead. No effort is being spared to insure accuracy.

Mortuary Agreements with France.

So many inquiries have demanded information as to the extent of our agreements with France in relation to mortuary matters that the War Department makes the following statement. Our compacts with the French state provide:

1. That cemetery space for our dead shall be allotted within French territory without cost to the American Government or people, wherever such space may be required. No Allied army or nation may procure cemetery space in France by rental, purchase, or other method of independent action.
2. That bodies will be transferred from temporary resting places in French municipal cemeteries whenever definite selection of American cemeteries shall have been made by an international commission and approved by the Ministry of War for assignment to American use.
3. That concentration of bodies in contiguous territory shall be made, wherever practicable, now that active hostilities are ended, and that no isolated graves shall remain in France.
4. That such concentration shall be made at points which are mutually approved by French and American

authorities, and that the work shall be conducted in accordance with French sanitary and mortuary regulations, whose enforcement is committed to the Etat Civil.

5. While the removal of Allied dead from France to their homes has not become the subject of international agreement, such removal has been disapproved by French authorities for a certain period of time, by provisional regulation which is based on sanitary and economic grounds, and is proposed as a project of law now pending in French chambers. This regulation delays removal for reasons to which the American Government must give due consideration, but no suggestion of a permanent prohibition has been made, and diplomatic efforts are being employed with a view to securing some modification of the wishes of the French government.

EDUCATIONAL WORK OF THE A.E.F.

Report of Col. Robert I. Rees.

Recommendation that a combined military and educational training system be adopted as the training policy for the permanent Military Establishment is made in the official report on the educational work of the American Expeditionary Force submitted by Col. Robert I. Rees, U.S.A., formerly brigadier general, and in charge of the entire educational program of the Expeditionary Forces. After tracing the authority under which the educational system was based the report outlines the scope of the work, indicating that valuable instruction was given to 1,670,000 men at a cost of less than one dollar per man. The report reads, in part, as follows:

"Courses of study in the A.E.F. included the following: Post Schools; Divisional Education Centers; American E.F. University, Beaune (Cote d'Or); American Art Training Center, Bellevue, Paris; French and British Universities; Mechanical Trade Schools; Agricultural Institutes; Business Institutes; Citizenship Institutes; Educational Extension Lecture Courses; and Educational Work for Convalescents in Hospitals. Under this organization endeavor was made as far as possible to parallel the Army work to our educational system in the United States, the post schools supplying elementary education, the divisional educational centers being equivalent roughly to high schools and vocational training schools including the mechanical trade schools, the A.E.F. University to undergraduate college work and graduate work for the technical professions, and the French and British universities for postgraduate work.

"The formal educational work in the A.E.F. began Jan. 2, 1919, with the post schools. All other organizations were put in operation as rapidly as possible, and all were functioning by the first week in March. All educational work in the A.E.F. was placed on a voluntary basis for officers and soldiers with the exception that illiterates and non-English speaking soldiers were required to attend the post schools. The illiterates, however, were generally so eager to learn to read and write our language that the success in teaching illiterates is among the substantial results of the educational system; many organizations which came to France with a high percentage of illiterates returned entirely literate. The post schools generally dealt with elementary and secondary instruction, but some in the enthusiasm for educational training went far beyond this.

Establishment of Special Schools.

"The divisional educational centers were normally grouped in accordance with the subjects taught, into academic and vocational. Along academic lines all subjects ordinarily taught in high schools were given in these centers and even here advanced work was undertaken. The vocational schools in these centers were naturally grouped about the organizations in the division or section which had the equipment necessary to teach the subjects. In order to meet the demand fully for educational training a number of special schools were organized. To supplement the more advanced work in agriculture given at the College of Agriculture at the University at Beaune the A.E.F. Farm School was established at Allerey, and the entrants in that school were not called upon for any academic requirements of entrance, the appeal being made to farmer soldiers throughout the A.E.F. and the courses given were entirely practical. One of the extraordinary developments in the demand for learning in the A.E.F. was in fine and applied arts. In order to meet this demand the A.E.F. Art Training Center at Bellevue, Paris, was established, where exceptional work was done in painting, sculpture, architecture, city and town planning and interior decoration. Allied to this work was the organization in fourteen base hospitals and convalescent camps of interesting educational work for convalescents in drawing, art and allied subjects. Also there were entered in advanced studies in art a detachment for study in the famous ateliers of Paris, such as La Loax, Julian and Jansely. All these undertakings were in addition to the College of Fine and Applied Arts of the American E.F. University. Realizing that the educational system could not within the exigencies of the military service reach all soldiers in the A.E.F., a correspondence school for extension courses was organized at the A.E.F. University, and very successful work was accomplished. The organization of the Service of Supply had developed fully equipped construction and repair plants offering ideal equipment and organization for training in mechanical trades. With the approval of the commanding general, S.O.S. mechanical trade schools were established at seven of these centers with most successful results.

"The A.E.F. University at Beaune, organized under great pressure in the short space of three weeks, was a completely equipped university with eleven distinct colleges. The aim of this university was to be so organized as to meet whatever demand for higher training students entering called for, and it is believed that this standard was attained, and that no soldier student entering was unable to pursue courses of study desired by him. University work in French and British universities was successful beyond all expectations. In French universities it seemed that the foreign language involved might present an insuperable obstacle, but the result of three and one-half months of students demonstrates that the officers and soldiers who were fortunate to secure the detail as students not only were able to master the French language, but were able early in the term to receive great benefit from the regular courses offered at each university. There have been examples of brilliant work done by our American students as attested by the university authorities and there has been almost without exception a concrete valuable accomplishment on the part of every student in attendance. Not the least valuable in this unique experience of American officers and soldiers has been their close contact with the French and British people. Through this

contact there has grown up a fine understanding of the ideals, character and home life of the French and British citizen, and conversely, we have been able to present to the French and British educators and the people in the university towns a fine example of our young American citizen. The benefit it is believed has been entirely mutual.

Educational Tours.

"In view of the unstable conditions existing throughout this entire educational effort in the A.E.F., due to the rapid repatriation of our soldiers and the resulting constant movement of troops, one of the most important branches in the educational work was that of field institute short courses and educational extension lectures. Reports indicate that at least one-half of the full strength of the A.E.F. was reached by this means. The object of these institutes and lecture courses was to bring vitally before the soldier the fundamental principles of occupation and employment, and perhaps most important of all, to present to him in a striking manner his duties and responsibilities as a citizen of the United States. There were therefore organized institute teams which operated in all points in the A.E.F., giving intensive instruction in business, trades and engineering, agriculture, occupational guidance and citizenship. One hundred and fifty-seven lecturers covered a wide field, embracing in addition to the subjects already noted, history, art, teaching, geography, industry, foreign relations industrial conditions and all other vital questions of the day. In connection with all the educational work undertaken there were organized educational tours having for their object intimate personal contact on the part of the student with the basic facts of the history of France, a personal view of the great art treasures, an intimate study of geological formations and mineralogy, and familiarity with existing business, factory and commercial methods. It will be seen from the above that every effort has been made to give to the student the peculiar advantages attendant upon study in a foreign country.

"Request by the commander-in-chief upon the War Department for authority to assume complete responsibility for the educational program resulted in an allotment by the Secretary of War of \$3,000,000 to carry on the educational work. The estimate for this allotment was based upon the payment of salaries for members of the Educational Corps, for purchases of supplies not obtainable upon requisition, for supplies already available in the A.E.F., which included purchase of textbooks and the printing of educational material. The largest item of expenditure was the purchase from the Y.M.C.A. of the textbooks ordered by them furnished from the United States. The next item of importance is that of salaries for the 457 members of the Educational Corps. The total cost of the educational program in the A.E.F. is as follows: Textbooks, \$1,156,546.69; salaries, Educational Corps, \$318,720.86; emergency purchases, \$6,184.07; supplies not obtainable on requisition, \$18,450.42; traveling expenses, members Educational Corps, \$20,000; total, \$1,524,002.04. As has already been noted, the large item of expenditures was for textbooks. Arrangements have been made for the shipment of these books to the United States for future use in the permanent military establishment.

Recommendations for Education in Army.

"The following statement of attendance upon schools is based upon reports actually received at G.H.Q., A.E.F. In view of the rapid movement of troops since Jan. 1 many organizations, including several divisions, after having established schools and having them well in operation, left France for the United States without rendering reports. The figures given, therefore, are not complete, but are conservative, because no estimates have been attempted for attendance at schools in organizations from which reports were never received. The figures, however, are valuable as indicating the actual known accomplishments in education in the A.E.F.:

"Post schools, 181,475; Divisional Educational Centers, 27,250; A.E.F. University (including Allerey), 8,529; A.E.F. Art Training Center, 367; Mechanical Trade Schools, 4,144; French universities, 6,800; British universities, 1,956; total, 230,020. Farmers Institutes, 300,000; Business Institutes, 160,000; Citizen Institutes, 230,000; Educational Lectures, 750,000; total, 1,440,000; or a grand total of 1,670,020.

"It is believed that the above report indicates the value of the educational work in the A.E.F. It is also believed that the educational scheme put in operation in the A.E.F. demonstrates that a combined military and educational program can be carried out in the Army without detriment to military training and without doubt to the advantage of the individual soldier undertaking the work, and the mental training received by the soldier as a student in such an educational system can have but one result: that of making him a better soldier. It is submitted that a combined military and educational training system should be adopted as the training policy for our permanent Military Establishment."

AUTOMOBILES AND MILITARY ETIQUETTE.

Major C. B. Howard, of the Recruiting Service, tells the following story, an echo of the royal welcome given to General Pershing and the 1st Division in New York, as illustrating the sense of humor of the American soldier.

X—, chauffeur of one of the official cars operated in New York by the Motor Transport Corps, and a former Service man, was driving up Broadway recently, when he met the car of a well known major general, who, however, was not in the vehicle at the time. When the general's chauffeur recognized X—, he sat up straight and saluted in proper military fashion, X— returning the salute with all the dignity of a field marshal. X's passenger, just a mere major, asked why all the ceremony?

"Well," said X, "that's a hangover from the big parade, when the 1st Division was here. I was hauling General Bullard: General Bullard, you know, is one of them three star guys. I had a bum looking automobile, but the General didn't care anything about the looks, so I stuck his three star flag out ahead over the hood and went on about our business.

"We was beatin' it up along the avenue, and run into a jam. I pulls up as far as I could and stops so I could be first away when the jam was clear. While he was there, up comes this guy with General So and So in the car with two stars adapping. You'd uv thought he owned the earth. It looked like he was gon' a push me right off the road. He steps right close to me and says: 'Get the h—l out of here, I want to get General So and So through.'"

"Pershing was the only man who could order me

around that day, so I looks back like I never saw the feller and says: 'Who the h—l is this General So and So?' and points to my three stars. When he sees them I thought he would faint, so I hollers: 'Junior officers, fall in at the rear.'"

"Ever since then he salutes me every time he sees me."

DEMOBILIZATION AND ENLISTMENTS.

The Office of the Chief of Staff issued the following figures on Sept. 20 regarding the status of demobilization and enlistments in the Army to that date:

Discharges: Officers discharged to date, 166,734; enlisted men discharged to date, 3,152,717; total, 3,319,451.

Returns: Troops sailed from Europe since Nov. 11, 1918: Officers, 90,590; enlisted men, 1,821,969; total, 1,912,559.

Enlistments: Enlistments reported to date: reported daily from depots and depot posts to include early returns for Sept. 20, 37,331; reported weekly from camps, up to and including week ending Sept. 13, 79,367; total, 116,698.

Included in the above total enlistments are the following: For service in the A.E.F., Europe, 14,171; A.E.F., Siberia, 4,315; Philippine Department, 3,226; Panama Canal Department, 434; Hawaiian Department, 2,084; Alaska, 262.

The estimated strength of the Army Sept. 16 was 388,867, not including 267 Marines in the A.E.F. Of this number 39,550 were in Europe, 8,349 en route from Europe, and 307,409 in the United States. According to a recent cable, 2,877 of the officers in Europe on Sept. 1, or seventy-four per cent, were emergency officers.

SECRETARY BAKER PRAISES GENERAL CROWDER.

Secretary of War Baker wrote a letter to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs expressing his approval of the bill introduced by Senator Knox (S. 2867) to confer the rank of lieutenant general upon Major Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, Judge Advocate General, U.S.A., upon his retirement. The bill was passed by the Senate on Sept. 19. Mr. Baker wrote: "The clerk of the Senate Military Affairs Committee has brought to my attention Senate bill 2867, by Mr. Knox, 'to authorize the President, when Major General Crowder retires, to place him on the retired list as a lieutenant general.' I beg leave to enclose herewith a copy of the record of General Crowder from Sept. 1, 1877, when he entered the U.S. Military Academy as a cadet, to the present date. It would be idle for me to attempt to illustrate a record of service so long, so zealous, so distinguished. My own contact with General Crowder, of course, began when I became Secretary of War in March, 1916, from which time until America's entry into the World War he continued actively in charge of the duties of Judge Advocate General and was in daily conference with me about difficult legal problems. I then conceived an admiration, which has daily increased, for his great range of knowledge and experience in questions of law, military and civil, and the detailed history of the Military Establishment of the United States. In 1917 General Crowder prepared in consultation with me the Selective Service Law, and I appointed him Provost Marshal General to execute that law, a service delicate and intricate, requiring the institution of nation-wide machinery which would function harmoniously and with such visible and obvious justice as to commend both the law and its execution to public favor. This service was performed with conspicuous ability, and it is one of the outstanding features of America's military mobilization that although we resorted to conscription, there is a general consensus of opinion to the effect that the law was executed without fear or favor, and that justice and wisdom characterized its interpretations and applications. I am very happy to be able to assure the committee of my belief that the services rendered by General Crowder merit the recognition of Congress, and the bill proposed by Mr. Knox seems to me a suitable reward for a great service rendered self-sacrificingly by a soldier as the latest act of a life devoted to the service of his country."

GENERAL PERSHING'S WASHINGTON STAFF.

Gen. John J. Pershing will remain in Washington for the present in charge of A.E.F. headquarters, according to a statement made by Secretary Baker on Sept. 23. General Pershing has been informed that he is authorized to maintain his headquarters at the old Land Office Building with a personnel of thirteen Regular Army officers, twelve emergency officers, forty-five field clerks and thirty-five enlisted men. This personnel will be entirely at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief of the A.E.F., including the authority to grant leaves of absence and issue travel orders. The instructions, however, do not contemplate that he should exercise court-martial jurisdiction. The relations which have been maintained between General Pershing and the War Department during his absence in France will continue, and the orders he issues will be usual and consistent with regulations and policies of the War Department. The usual channel of communication from the War Department to him through The Adjutant General will remain in force. These officers will comprise General Pershing's staff: Regular Army—Major Gen. André W. Brewster, Brig. Gens. Walter A. Bethel, Fox Conner and Robert C. Davis; Cols. Frank C. Burnett, Edwin C. McNeill, George C. Marshall, Aristides Moreno and John G. Quekemyer; Lieut. Cols. Albert S. Kuegle and F. L. Whitley; Majors W. W. Carr and Eugene Coffin. Emergency officers include Lieut. Cols. Harry Coope and Michael J. O'Brien, Major John C. Hughes, Capt. George E. Adamson, A. M. Cassidy, J. J. Cassidy and N. E. O'Donohue, Lieuts. W. J. Cunningham, B. M. Fitch, T. North and Ralph A. Curtin. General Pershing left Washington early this week for temporary rest and seclusion. He made a point of not saying where he was going, and even Secretary Baker did not know where he went, although Mr. Baker added that "in case of emergency he thought he could find out by making inquiries of the proper persons."

CAMP SHELBY, MISS., TO BE DISCONTINUED.

Orders have been issued by the War Department directing that Camp Shelby, Miss., be discontinued as soon as possible after Sept. 30. All organizations on duty there, except those belonging to the Regular Army, Motor Transport Company No. 337, and Service Park Unit No. 330, will be demobilized. All emergency enlisted men will be discharged, according to existing instructions. As soon as the 29th Infantry is no longer required it will be transferred to Camp Benning, Ga. All prisoners will be sent to Camp Gordon, Ga.

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School of the Line and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth belong, though all three of these schools are under one commandant. Every student officer at S.C. School, Fort Leavenworth, shall pursue the same course throughout the school term. The object of the course shall be to instruct students (a) in tactical duties of officers commanding S.C. battalions; (b) in duties of signal officers on the staffs of divisions, army corps and army commanders. It is contemplated that when the school system for Signal Corps is properly functioning all technical instruction shall be given at Signal Corps School, Camp Alfred Vail, and that only officers who have had equivalent of this instruction shall be sent to S.C. School, Fort Leavenworth.

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CONFUSION IN MILITARY LEGISLATION.

In view of the present situation in Congress regarding Army reorganization legislation the prospect for smoothing out the troubled conditions in the Army seem very remote indeed. The hearings on the so-called General Staff bill, introduced in the Senate by Mr. Wadsworth on Aug. 4 at the request of Secretary of War Baker, are making slow and not very illuminating progress, as is the case of the House hearings on the same bill. The members of both committees must be anxious to hear General Pershing's views on this bill and his opinions of it are of first importance, for Mr. Baker wrote on presenting the bill to Congress that it was only a tentative measure, since the War Department was "still unadvised by that intimate consultation of the experience and judgment of General Pershing and his associates abroad, which would be necessary before a final draft could be said to represent the full opinion of the Army. I would not myself give official approval to a draft which did not contain the results of such consultation." It is to be expected that General Pershing's presence before both committees will be protracted, and this will be well worth while, for no one officer in the U.S. Army has a wider knowledge or more complete grasp of the military lessons learned through the war than has the commander-in-chief of the A.E.F.

Meanwhile, and looking at the matter solely from the viewpoint of the practical results to be achieved for the betterment of the Military Establishment and our whole military policy, this present discussion is not over a perfected bill, but a draft that, in Secretary Baker's words, was to serve "only as a basis for hearings." Thus we have, as a contribution to the present confusion in military legislation, a War Department bill that is a tentative measure only instead of a complete plan. In addition to this bill we have the National Service bill, introduced by Mr. Kahn on July 31, and written under the direction of the National Training Camps Association; Mr. Dent's bill, introduced on Aug. 28, to provide for a limited reorganization of the Army by amending the National Defense Act; and now we have still another bill, described as a universal military service bill, which was presented to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on Sept. 20, the author of the measure being described as "a lieutenant colonel, a West Pointer and a former member of the teaching staff of the Military Academy." Although this bill is solely concerned with the question of universal military training, it provides that every male citizen of the United States and every alien intending to become naturalized who so desires at the age of eighteen years shall spend one year at combined military and vocational or professional training as a member of the Regular Army.

Of all of these measures it must be said that the General Staff bill, tentative though it be, contains at least the military thought of the most experienced Regular Army officers on duty in the United States at the time it was prepared. That there is opposition to many of its features within the Army is a matter of common knowledge and this existed before Senator Chamberlain made his drastic "analytical and explanatory statement," printed in our issue of Sept. 20, page 71. To our readers who have followed the hearings before the two military committees of Congress, as we have published them since Aug. 8, it must be clearly apparent that there is a decidedly strong feeling against the General Staff among the committee members and a curiously persistent interest in the Chemical Warfare Service, that is, in maintaining this service as a separate corps. One thing stands out as certain in the progress of the Army reorganization hearings thus far: there is no change in the traditional feeling of opposition to the Army. Mr. Kahn made this very plain, at one of the hearings, when a member of the House Committee on Military Affairs declared that the Army had always got everything it wanted from Congress. Mr. Kahn denied this statement flatly, saying that the Army had never got what it asked. And Senator Wadsworth stated that there was "a feeling against the Army" in Congress. It is to be regretted that the War Department did not present a more carefully studied bill than the present seems to be; and yet it has the defense of frankly presenting it as a tentative measure.

It is to be assumed that when the hearings on this bill are finished the National Service bill will come up for explanation and discussion and that the two other bills we have enumerated will be discussed in turn. The Military Training Camps Association is conducting an active propaganda against the General Staff bill and in favor of its own measure, the chief point of the propaganda being against the United States having a "standing Army." This is an old and familiar term used by opponents of our country maintaining a Regular Army, and is always intended to create in the minds of the

people a feeling of menace against such a form of democratic government as is ours. When it first began its campaign for preparedness, previous to our entry into the war against Germany, the Military Training Camps Association got all its arguments, except economic ones, from the introduction to Upton's great work on "The Military Policy of the United States." Now that organization is turning against the source of all their arguments not only in decrying the importance of a Regular Army but in one provision of its bill, providing that the National Guard shall not be required to serve outside the territorial limits of the United States or for more than three months in any one year. Upton stated that the second cause of the weakness of our past military policy was "short enlistments from three months to three years, instead of for or during the war." A black page of American history could be written if any writer cared to set down the shocking instances of military indiscipline in our armies in the past by just such legislation as the Military Training Camps Association has incorporated in its bill, that of limiting the use of troops to any such period as three months. Moreover, Upton gave as the first essential of any permanent reform in our military policy that we should maintain a Regular Army. Now we have both the Training Camps Association and a considerable element in the National Guard standing in open opposition to the one military force that has always been the chief reliance of the nation in war. Another weakness of this bill is the provision that young men coming to military age "shall have the privilege of electing, in such manner and at such time as may be prescribed by legislation" when such service shall begin. A military system based on the individual choice of its members when they shall begin to serve in it would be a military system indisciplined from the very beginning.

The proposition presented in the fourth bill, that all our young men undergoing military service shall do so as members of the Regular Army is likely to arouse opposition also, although there can be little question of the fact that such training would come directly from the best military source the country has and the one that, first and last, has always trained and disciplined the troops that won our wars.

That out of this confusion of military counsel some permanent good may come is sincerely to be hoped; but of the fact that it will be long delayed there can be little question. The immediate tragedy of the situation is that the Army itself must continue in a state that is lowering alike to its present morale and its future effectiveness.

SERVICE PAY INCREASE BILL.

The bill (H.R. 9204) introduced by Mr. Stines providing for an increase of thirty per cent. in the pay of the commissioned personnel and fifty per cent. in pay of the enlisted personnel of the Services has been referred to the several departments concerned for recommendation. It is stated that the bill, with estimates of the costs involved, will be returned to Congress with favorable action strongly recommended. It is understood that the only changes in the bill as originally introduced which will be asked of the House Committee is one designed to perfect it by removing longevity increase pay limitations at present operative upon colonels, lieutenant colonels and majors in the Army and Marine Corps; captains, commanders and lieutenant commanders in the Navy; and officers of these relative ranks in the Coast Guard and Public Health Service; and another providing that the base pay of all chief petty officers while holding acting appointments shall be \$99 per month, and those holding permanent appointments shall be \$126 per month. Up to Sept. 25 the only reply received in relation to this bill has been from the War Department, this in the form of a letter from Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff. General March writes:

"I beg to inform you that I am in full accord with the provisions of the bill. Officers of the Army received an increase in pay in 1908. Since that date the cost of living, rent and uniforms has increased as much as 100 per cent. and in some cases even more. In many instances officers of the Army are not able to provide for themselves and their families with the pay now received. The increase provided for officers, while not proportionate to the increase in living expenses of officers, will nevertheless go a long way toward affording some relief from the present situation. While it is believed that the cost of living will be decreased soon, it cannot be expected to go below the pre-war, i.e., the 1914 cost. This bill does not provide an increase corresponding to the present cost of living, but one that, it is believed, will correspond to the increased cost of living from 1908 to 1914. Following is a statement showing the increased annual cost of so much of the bill H.R. 9204 as pertains to the Army:

"The maximum authorized strength of the Regular Army in time of peace under the National Defense Act, exclusive of the Philippine Scouts, is approximately 236,291 enlisted men and 11,755 officers, the average per capita cost being \$407.44 and \$2,280.50, respectively, per annum. The enlisted men of the Philippine Scouts are not considered in this statement, the proportionate increase being not applicable to them, as their pay is fixed by the Secretary of War under section 36 of the Act of Feb. 2, 1901. The foreign service increase is computed on the total pay of enlisted men, viz., \$30 per month for a private in his first enlistment. The pay of enlisted men on the retired list is computed at pre-war rates, and

is exclusive of the increase authorized by the Act of May 18, 1917.

Item.	Proposed Rate.	Present Rate.	Increase.
Pay 11,755 officers.	\$ 89,868,114	\$30,308,980	\$ 9,559,134
Foreign Service increase 600 officers.	177,879	136,830	41,049
Pay 1,156 retired officers.	4,132,700	3,179,000	953,700
Pay 236,291 enlisted men.	\$144,411,607	\$6,274,405	48,137,202
Foreign Service increase 15,000 enlisted men.	1,838,480	1,222,320	611,160
Pay 4,511 retired enlisted men.	5,131,171	3,420,781	1,710,390
Total.			\$61,012,635

"The efforts of the Government to reduce the cost of living generally should be taken into consideration, but the War Department believes that favorable action should be taken on the bill."

NAVY NOTES.

Navy Personnel Legislation May Come Soon.

Members of the House Committee on Naval Affairs are expecting the Navy Department to request personnel legislation before the beginning of consideration of the general Navy bill. The Navy Department has been conducting a far-reaching study into the personnel problem during the absence of Secretary Daniels from Washington, and indications are that recommendations for prompt action on his part in the direction of requesting legislation from Congress will be forthcoming soon from Navy chiefs. Secretary Daniels said on Sept. 23 that he was considering many matters that must become the subject of Navy legislation, and that he was not prepared to say what recommendations he would make to Congress at that time. He paid a visit to Senator Page, chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs on Sept. 22, but had nothing to say about the business he had to transact with the Senate committee. It was announced at the office of Senator Page on the day of the Secretary's visit that the regular meeting of the committee scheduled for Sept. 23, and already postponed for a week, had been postponed again. This has the result of again delaying action on the bill to give the permanent rank of admiral to Admiral William S. Benson and Rear Admiral William S. Sims.

Mr. Daniels Confers on Pay Increase.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels held a conference with Senator Page, chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, on Sept. 25, with regard to the pay situation. The conference was held pursuant to the suggestion contained in the letter of Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt that all four committees of the two Houses dealing with Service matters be convened together, to consider a general Army and Navy pay increase. No such meeting has been scheduled as yet. There are intimations from the capital that many members of the two Houses are disposed to attack large bonus provisions for the enlisted men of the Army and Navy to any provisions for an increase in the pay of officers that may be favorably reported by the respective committees. This would greatly complicate the matter. In view of the fact that the War Department has gone on record as favoring the increase of pay and that Secretary Daniels is now undertaking to arrange a joint conference, most officers feel assured that the matter will have full consideration within a short time. Mr. Daniels will have another conference with Senator Page and Representative Butler, chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, on Sept. 29.

Bases for Pacific Fleet.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels returned to Washington from the Pacific coast on Sept. 22 and will soon submit data to the Senate and House Committees on Naval Affairs concerning necessary improvements and construction projects on the basis of facts learned by the naval mission to the Pacific coast. The battleships of the Pacific Fleet will be based at Puget Sound and San Francisco, where there are efficient navy yards. Puget Sound may be selected as the fleet base, it is reported. Smaller stations may be established for the repair of small warships. Mr. Daniels said that no large fleet movements would be undertaken before January because of the necessity of overhauling the ships.

Bids on Navy Construction Projects.

Bids on three Navy construction projects aggregating according to the lowest bids approximately \$1,500,000 were opened by the Navy Department on Sept. 24. The largest of these projects is for the development of the naval base at Key West, Fla. The lowest bid was made by the Snares and Triest Company, of New York. The figures were \$1,338,500 for the first specification and \$1,054,500 for the second. The other construction works planned and the lowest bidder in each case were: Improvements to the hospital at Annapolis, by King Lumber Company, of Charlottesville, Va., \$89,600 plus \$1,300 plus \$3,000 for additional specifications; Puget Sound development, by Allis Chalmers Co., \$56,900.

Civil Engineers Wanted in Navy.

Young civil engineers who desire to become officers of the U.S. Navy have an excellent opportunity to secure an appointment in the grade of assistant civil engineer, to fill existing vacancies. Appointees will be commissioned with the rank of Lieutenant (junior grade), and there are at least eighteen vacancies at present. A candidate who has passed his thirtieth birthday on Dec. 15, 1919, or who has passed his twenty-first birthday on that date, will not be eligible for examination. The examination is open to all citizens of the United States,

including Reserve officers, temporary officers, and enlisted men of the Navy who comply with the conditions. The candidate must have received a degree from a college or university of standing, showing that he has satisfactorily completed a course in engineering, and must have had not less than sixteen months' practical experience since graduation. The Navy Department reserves the right to waive deficiencies as to age in the case of any officer who has satisfactorily performed duties in the Civil Engineer Corps during the war period. A descriptive circular will be sent to all persons interested upon application to the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

NAVY SELECTION BOARD.

A Navy selection board will meet on Oct. 6 to select line officers in the Navy and the Naval Reserve Force for promotion, under the provision of the Act of Aug. 29, 1916, and Act of July 1, 1918. The board will select line officers of the Navy in the grades of commander and lieutenant commander for permanent and temporary promotion to the next higher grades, and officers of the U.S.N.R.F. in the grades of lieutenant commander and above for promotion to the next higher grades. Members of the board are: President, Admiral Henry B. Wilson; members, Vice Admiral Hilary P. Jones, Rear Admirals, Herbert O. Dunn, James H. Glennon, James H. Oliver, William S. Sims, Albert P. Niblack, Edwin A. Anderson and John D. McDonald; recorder, Comdr. George S. Bryan.

The instructions to the board include those embodied in the precept convening the line Board on Selection in December, 1918, with particular reference in the case of Reserve officers to modifications dated March 5, 1919, April 21, 1919, and April 23, 1919, except that the number of officers of the Regular Navy to be recommended for promotion is as follows:

For permanent promotion to the grade of captain, 25; for temporary promotion to the grade of captain, 9; for permanent promotion to the grade of commander, 51; for temporary promotion to the grade of commander, 14.

Rumors to the effect that changes in the method of selection had been approved by the Secretary of the Navy are without foundation. Secretary Daniels said on Sept. 24 that he had taken no action following the receipt of recommendations on the selection system made by all rear admirals who have served on selection boards.

ARMY UNITS ENTITLED TO DECORATIONS.

The appearance of the 18th and 26th Infantry regiments in the parades of the 1st Division in New York and in Washington wearing the French fourragere of the colors of the Croix de Guerre has given rise to speculation as to the number of American units which have been actually authorized to wear the French decoration signifying conspicuous action under fire on the part of the entire unit. The War Department states that while twelve American Army organizations have been officially cited for bravery twice and one four times, only four are now authorized to wear the fourragere. These are the 646th Ambulance Unit, which has been cited four times and wears the colors of the Medaille Militaire; the 539th Ambulance Unit, the 625th Ambulance Unit and the 103d Aero Squadron, formerly the Lafayette Escadrille; all cited twice and wearing the colors of the Croix de Guerre. The other nine organizations, while officially cited a sufficient number of times to be eligible for the award of the fourragere of the colors of the Croix de Guerre, have not been authorized to wear the decoration either because it has not yet been awarded by the French government or not yet been accepted by the War Department. The other American units which have received two citations in French army orders are: 9th, 18th, 23d, 26th and 28th Infantry; 5th and 6th Marines; 2d Engineers, and 6th Machine Gun Battalion.

COMMITTEE TO STUDY NEW TROOP DISPOSITIONS.

The Chief of Staff of the Army has approved the recommendation that a committee of three officers (one each from War Plans Division, Operations Division and Purchase, Storage and Traffic Division) be appointed to consider and report upon questions of: (a) Placing all troops (except schools and other general institutions) under department commanders, who would then have for tactical purposes the assimilated position of corps commander; (b) providing a temporary organization of the troops not now included in divisions and assigning proper tactical commanders to provisional brigades and perhaps to provisional divisions; (c) providing department commanders with the General Staff officers required for a corps, in addition to the administrative staves which they already have; (d) defining duties of department commanders under same scheme.

HEAVY ARTILLERY AND TRACTOR PRODUCTION.

During August heavy artillery and tractors constituted the larger part of the production of the Ordnance Department, the more important items including: 75-mm. guns, M. 1897, recuperators, 95; 155-mm. guns, forging, 9; 155-mm. guns, machining, 13; 240-mm. howitzers, forging, 9; 240-mm. howitzers, machining, 27; 240-mm. howitzers, recuperators, 18; 240-mm. howitzers, carriages, 18; 12-inch mortars, railway cars, 20; Brown tank guns, 600; 10-ton artillery tractors, 92; 20-ton artillery tractors, 53.

ARMY REORGANIZATION HEARINGS.

HOUSE HEARINGS.

(Continued from page 104.)

General McAndrew before the Committee

Major Gen. James W. McAndrew, Commandant of the General Staff College, appeared before the House committee on Sept. 22, and the members were sufficiently interested in his statements and expressions of opinion concerning the War Department bill to keep General McAndrew before them during both the morning and afternoon sessions. He said in part:

"The bill is in general basically sound. It does give us a working basis for the reorganization and increase of efficiency of the U.S. Army. The details of the organization are, of course, a subject for discussion and therein will lie a possible wide divergence of opinion among Army officers. I think one strong point of the bill is the fact that it gives the President, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, a wide latitude in the organization of the different arms and services. To keep abreast of the times, and to have at all times an army that is ready to operate in the field, the Commander-in-Chief must have authority to make changes in organization as necessity demands.

"Referring to the total strength of the Army, which is, I believe, approximately 570,000 officers and men, I must say that I have never given thought to a larger Regular Army for the United States of more than 300,000 officers and men at the utmost. For instance, I believe we ought to have a division at full strength, together with some Coast Artillery troops at all times in Panama. We ought to have same force in Hawaii; a reduced division is all that is advisable to retain in the Philippines. The needs of Alaska in the way of troops are very small. I believe we ought also to have in the United States at least one division at war strength available for emergencies; also a Cavalry division at full strength. We need certain coast defense troops, or Coast Artillery as we call it.

"The Services need certain troops which can be kept down to a minimum number in time of peace. All such needs can be fairly well determined. Apart from that we need only sufficient troops to keep up training cadres, should universal military training be adopted, or skeleton cadres that can be readily expanded to war strength when need demands.

"The question of the strength of the Regular Army is closely tied up with that of universal military training. If we do get universal military training, we must take care of and train approximately 650,000 young men each year. The plan proposed for such training is, I believe, to retain seventeen divisional cantonments, situated throughout the United States, and to pass through such cantonments the 650,000 young men who are to be trained each year. In each cantonment we would maintain a skeleton or training cadre of a division. A certain number of the 650,000 young men would be allotted to special services or to the Coast Artillery. There would remain probably an average of 25,000 to 30,000 young men for each of the divisional cantonments. The full strength of a division in our Army is approximately 28,000 men. The young men in training in each cantonment could thus be trained as a division, but to do so we must have the divisional cadre. Such cadre can be maintained at a minimum strength; approximately a minimum of 7,000 officers and men to each cantonment might answer our needs, so that it would be necessary to maintain in training cantonments approximately 110,000 men at all times. It must not be forgotten that this in itself makes for preparedness for war, as such training cadre could be quickly filled out when war comes and be available for use in the field. The numbers given are an absolute minimum.

The Strength of the Army.

"There is one point in connection with the strength of the Regular Army that it would be well to keep in mind at all times. No matter what the size of the Regular Army is in time of peace, we cannot say that it will be sufficient to fight our wars with any strong military power. An army of 500,000, an army of 1,000,000 men, or an army of even 2,000,000 men would probably not prove sufficient for our needs in time of war. We would have to rely, as we relied in the last war, on the young manhood of the nation. The Regular Army, no matter what its strength, would be only a part of our forces—an important part, however, inasmuch as it is the basis upon which we must build. That is why we need universal training, and I believe, therefore, that it would be better, when the amount of money that the country can expend upon a military establishment is necessarily limited, to give more to universal military training and if necessary less to a Regular military establishment."

As to the General Staff Corps, General McAndrew said he believed in liberality in the number of General Staff officers; a number sufficiently large to function efficiently in time of peace and also to train the staff officers that will be necessary to augment the staff corps in time of war. One of our direct needs in the organization of the A.E.F. was that of trained staff officers. He added: "The restriction as to the detailing of General Staff officers I am a thorough believer in. I do not believe in a permanent General Staff." The latitude given the General Staff he believed necessary to enable it to function efficiently. One of our troubles in the A.E.F. was the tendency on the part of each bureau to go its own way and not subject itself to the limitations of the control of the General Staff, even with the very best intentions in the world.

General McAndrew was not in favor of a separate corps of Motor Transport. He would place the Motor Transport Corps under the Transportation Corps, for the reason that in all matters of transportation there would be but one head to deal with. He considered the tank a very valuable weapon of warfare and one whose use and development are only in their infancy. "The Tank Corps is something new in our military establishment," he said, "but I believe it has a place therein. While it is an adjunct of the Infantry and an Infantry arm, in reality, I believe its development would be more efficient and rapid in a separate corps than under the Infantry.

"Due to the need of officers for detached services in our military establishment preceding the war, it was almost impossible to carry out any continuous program of training and instructions, and at times the efficiency of the troops suffered severely for lack of officers. For that reason we must have an overhead to provide for the needs of detached service.

"Section 27, devoted to the Officers' Reserve Corps, is a very important one for us. The provision that any person who has served as an officer of the U.S. Army may be appointed a Reserve officer in any grade for

which qualified is, I think, a wise one. It will enable us to make use of some of the splendid officer material developed in the late war."

Of section 30, devoted to original vacancies, General McAndrew said: "I would like above all things to retain in service men, not of the military establishment, who have demonstrated their efficiency as officers in the late war, and who are willing and anxious to remain with us. The restriction that persons over forty years of age cannot be given a commission to fill original vacancies is, of course, in the interest of the Government."

The Question of Promotion.

"This is a very important question for the Army," he said, of section 33 devoted to promotions, "and one that has always in the past caused much contention among the various arms, and I think a lowering of efficiency, because of belief that injustices were done in the matter of promotion. It has never been a question of more promotions. It is equalization of promotion as between the different arms and services. There is promotion enough as the laws now stand, but the laws have not provided for a proper distribution of such promotions. An officer may be willing to wait almost any number of years in a certain grade for his promotion to a higher grade. He will not be dissatisfied or discontented, unless he sees a fellow officer junior to him in service and in age, promoted over his head. Not because of any greater efficiency or because of selection for promotion, but due to an accident of service. Certain arms have in the past been unduly favored in this respect. This too at the expense of the very arms in which efficiency counted the most. The officers of the combat services. No matter how efficient your Special Services may be, if any such principle is to be followed, if there must be preferment in promotion, I would reverse the order of the past, and I would give the promotion to the officer of Infantry first of all, and follow on down, the Field Artillery, the Cavalry, the Coast Artillery, the Engineers, and the Signal Corps to the Special Services. No matter how efficient your special services may be, if your combat arm, and particularly your Infantry, is inefficient you will have an inefficient army. The efficiency of the Infantry sets the standard of efficiency of the Army. Too much encouragement, therefore, cannot be given to it. Before we entered the war the Infantry suffered severely in the matter of promotion and felt it was in many ways discriminated against. The result was discouragement of the efficient and zealous Infantry officer, who realized the importance of his arm.

"I believe the promotion question can best be solved by the one list system. The objections advanced to the one list system have never appeared to me to be sound. If we adopt the one list system of promotion it does not necessarily mean that the officer of one arm must be transferred to another arm. In practically all cases it will be found possible to assign the officer promoted to his own arm of the Service. This for the reason that if a surplus accumulates for the time being in any one arm the detached service list affords a reservoir which can hold that surplus until it can afterwards be absorbed in its own arm. It will be found also that it is very often desirable to transfer an officer promoted from one arm to another. Of course, in following such a system it would be necessary to transfer to a new arm only such officers as had demonstrated a capacity for work in that arm. Surely, some system can be devised that will work equitably in that respect. The main thing is to equalize promotions in all arms, if we possibly can.

"As to the methods of promotion, I am now an advocate of promotion by selection out and out. There is no question in the mind of anyone that this is the system we must come to in time of war or emergency. It has been said that promotion by selection is the proper way for war, but that it is not the proper way for peace. I do not agree with any such proposition. If we have a system of promotion by seniority in time of peace it makes an additional feature of our peace time military establishment that we must scrap on our entry into war. Not only that, but it brings to the higher grades officers who have attained their grade not because of professional efficiency but because of seniority only. Nobody can disagree with the principle that the best man ought to receive the promotion.

"There is no question, however, that the majority of officers of the Army (probably eighty per cent. of them at least) are opposed to promotion by selection. This because they fear the application of the principle, not because they disagree with the principle itself. It seems to me that some equitable system can be devised whereby few if any injustices will be done in following such a system of promotion. And even if there were cases of injustice now and then I think the efficiency of the Army as a whole would be so greatly increased as to offset any unfavorable results arising from occasional injustices done. In fact a few cases of decided injustice in the matter of selecting officers for promotion would do more than anything else to bring about an equitable system. The fear of favoritism, the fear of non-recognition of merit because of no acquaintance personally with the Board of Selection, makes many officers opponents of the system. Next to the system of promotion by selection throughout comes that of limited promotion by selection coupled with promotion by seniority. Promotion by seniority should in any event be coupled with the principle of elimination of the unfit. We have had in a way a system of elimination for a number of years, but the fact of the matter is that our boards never eliminated anybody. There were but few exceptions to the established principle that, although examinations were provided for, the rule of promotion by seniority would govern.

The Retired List.

"I do not believe that it is justice to the Government or to the Service to retire officers or to place officers of demonstrated inefficiency who may be eliminated under the provisions of the last paragraph of section 33 and, who have had but short service, on the retired list for the rest of their lives. There is no injustice done an officer who has served but a short time, and who is young and capable of taking up some career in civil life, but who has demonstrated inefficiency in the Army or no capability for Army service, in discharging him with a limited pension, or with a certain amount of pay based upon his length of service. If the provisions of the last paragraph of section 33 are carried out, and we really get a system of promotion by selection, we may in a short time have a large retired list—a list composed of officers with but a short time of service. I do not believe that such was the intention in creating the retired list.

"Section 34 affords a very good means for terminating the services of officers who have had less than two years' actual commissioned service, and have not the aptitude or qualifications that would justify their permanent retention in the Service. Two years is a sufficiently long

time to give to an officer to demonstrate his capacity for the Service."

"I believe in periods of enlistment not to exceed three years. I am also a believer in giving to every enlisted man all possible opportunities for study and instruction along educational lines such as will enable them to return to civil life better equipped to take up their tasks therein. This the bill provides. I am decidedly a believer in universal military training, and I agree with all of section 39 except that part which prescribes a period of three months for such training. Three months, while much better than none is not, in my opinion, sufficient for the purpose. It is a start in training, that is all. I believe in a minimum of six months' training. In carrying out any system of universal military training I believe that in order to get the best possible out of the law it will be necessary to place the youth of the land, when trained, into some kind of local reserve units where for a few years their identity will be preserved. I do not believe that we should lose track of them altogether. I cannot agree with the proposition advanced in another quarter that he should continue his military training by taking a certain number of hours training each year; eighty, has been proposed. This might be possible for the boy residing in the city, but scarcely possible for the boy residing in the country. A better way would be, I think, to have the young man who has passed through a period of training turned out for maneuvers for two weeks or so every year with the local unit with which he is identified in his locality. There is no objection to such local unit being one of the seven training cadres, or a reserve cadre, where the trained young man lives in the vicinity of the station of such cadres. I believe that pride of locality is a considerable military asset, and one that we should take advantage of in organizing the trained youth of the land.

"The fact that upon formal declaration of war by the Congress of the United States the Selective Service Act shall come into full force and effect is, I think, very important. It will enable the Army to figure out definitely their plans and so reduce to a minimum the time necessary to pass from a peace basis to a war basis. There is much in this bill that if it be adopted will make our transition from a peace to a war basis smooth and rapid, something we have never had before in our history. In this respect the bill is basically sound."

General Haan's Estimate of Army Needs.

Major Gen. William G. Haan, Director of the War Plans Division, General Staff, told the House committee on Sept. 24 that he had submitted a study to the General Staff embracing a military policy based on universal training with an organized Reserve. He had not prepared a reorganization bill and none had been prepared by the War Plans Division. Asked as to the size of Regular Army he thought the War Department should state what personnel was needed to take care of the plant on hand and that it was Congress's peculiar responsibility to determine how much more in the way of a military program the nation should have. The needs of the Regular Service consisted in maintaining forces for garrisoning outlying possessions, a small ready force to remain in the country, harbor defenses, staff corps and special services and training unit. He estimated the needs as follows: War Department overhead for staff corps and special services, 4,300 officers and 35,000 men; outlying garrisons, 2,700 officers and 62,000 men; coast defenses, exclusive of training purposes, 500 officers and 8,000 men; training purposes, 9,600 officers and 109,000 men; overhead for divisional and corps staff and brigade adjutants, 1,400 officers and 6,000 men; two divisions for service on the border and other military contingencies, 3,000 officers and 65,000 men. This gives a total of 21,500 officers and 285,000 men. This did not include seventeen divisions proposed to be stationed in the United States as training cadres.

His plan for training would differ from that outlined in the bill. Instead of training men in divisional cadres, he would detail proficient officers, non-commissioned officers and other enlisted men as instructors. The training force of 9,600 officers and 109,000 men was based on an instructor for each eight recruits; one sergeant for each section of two or three squads; one officer for at least every hundred men. His figures were predicated on the supposition that universal training would be adopted. Otherwise, he said, a much larger Army would be required. The size of the Army needed to give proper protection to the United States without any training system to furnish a reserve he stated to be more than a million men. The study submitted by him to the Secretary of War had been included in the War Department's bill, the Director of the War Plans Division said a number of them had been. He mentioned the universal training plan as one, although he said in general he had agreed with the proposed training feature of the National Service Act, providing for six months' training and an organized Reserve.

Representative Hull endeavored to support his contention made at the time of the Draft Act that men between twenty-one and thirty-one years of age would be better soldiers than those under twenty-one. He asked General Haan which group he would choose; the General promptly replied he would take the men under twenty-one. He thought the Army would have been better if it had been composed of a greater number of men of that age. No men under twenty-one had fallen out in battle while no men over thirty-five had been left at the end of the battle, on account of the strain. Endurance, he said, was possessed to a greater degree by men of eighteen than any others.

Mr. Hull, switching to another favorite topic, asked whether it was a function of the War Plans Division to study the supply problem of the Army. Upon receiving a negative reply he said: "That is the trouble with the General Staff. Your whole study is with the view of getting the blood of the land into the Army and not towards supplying the Army after it is organized. And that is the big failure of the war, the failure in the supply system."

General Haan replied: "There were several failures during the war, one of which was the lack of officers, but the distinct failure was that there was no provision made for the national defense." He added that there was only one thing necessary for the obtaining of sufficient supplies, and that was adequate appropriations by Congress. Mr. Anthony said there was no need for recommitments between the War Department and Congress on the matter of preparedness, adding that during his experience as a member of the committee the General Staff had never made the suggestion that there should be any preparation in view of the danger of war in Europe.

Shortage of Enlisted Personnel.

At the afternoon session on Sept. 24 Mr. Kahn referred to the "unusual condition throughout the world" and asked if better results could not be obtained by

amending existing law as a temporary expedient instead of attempting to immediately reorganize the Army on a permanent basis. General Haan thought it was difficult at this time to determine needs of the Service. Temporary legislation would afford time for study. Whatever policy was adopted, he believed universal training should be made a part of the system, adding that it is impracticable for this country to furnish an adequate defense by means of a professional Army alone. That would be more expensive and inelastic and even if reinforced by National Guard it would fail to answer the purpose. We would again encounter a situation such as prevailed at the beginning of the war.

General Haan reminded the committee that no matter what legislation was now enacted, "we have not got the men." The enlistments since March 1 amounted to about 116,000 men, about half one-year men who have only six months' longer to serve. If the situation was not to be met under present laws, two things seemed inevitable— increase of pay and development of the National Guard to its full strength.

Mr. Kahn remarked that present base pay appeared to be equivalent to \$75 or \$80 per month in civil life. General Haan said that this did not correspond with the average pay of wage earners, whose pay had increased from 116 to 125 per cent. This situation operated against obtaining men for the Army and it was impossible to increase results by renewed efforts on the part of recruiting officers; although he hoped that it would be possible to make service so attractive and valuable as to obtain more and better recruits.

Mr. McKenzie brought out the point that the vocational work in the Army might be construed by critics as drawing heavily upon the man power and removing from the class of producers those who entered the Army to become consumers. General Haan agreed, but described conferences at Fort Monroe between officers in charge of vocational training and representatives of labor unions, the latter making important suggestions and stating that after an instruction of 300 hours composing the vocational training course, the labor union would recognize the graduate as eligible to membership on the same basis as a mechanic who had worked for a period of four years in civil life.

General Haan thought there should be a Tank Corps, but was not certain about the necessity for a special corps for chemical warfare; provision should be made to continue a study of that subject. He did not think it necessary to have a separate Motor Transport Corps; all transportation of whatever kind might be handled under one head, forming an independent transportation corps, separate from the Quartermaster Corps. The Air Service, General Haan thought, should be regarded as a combat branch and of equal importance with the Artillery and Cavalry and a co-ordinate arm of Infantry. Its personnel, he said, should be obtained on the detail basis. General Haan favored the retention of the Inspector General's Department, provided that department was not called on to inspect tactical matters or matters of discipline of a serious nature; the latter could better be done by the judge advocates express an opinion as to a separate Finance Department.

Returning to the Air Service, General Haan was convinced that the Army should train its own aviators and develop the art so far as it applied to military operations. The Government should encourage commercial activity. The British consolidation of the air service General Haan thought was a political move, made to satisfy the people of the country that sufficient steps were being taken to make reprisals against the Germans.

An Elimination Plan.

Promotion, General Haan thought, was a matter which might very well be postponed if the present Congress was going to deal with Army legislation temporarily. He did not favor selection, largely because there was a grave question whether its benefits would offset the injury to morale. He did favor, however, some effective form of elimination and presented the following suggestion:

"Prior to each promotion below that of brigadier general and at such other times as the President may direct, the qualifications other than physical of any officer shall be inquired into by a board of not less than three officers senior to him and of the same branch of the Service, which board shall report whether or not he is suitable for retention on the active list of the Army. On the approved finding of such board that an officer is not suitable for retention on the active list, he shall be honorably discharged unless his total commissioned service exceeds five years, in which case he shall be placed on the unlimited retired list with pay at the rate of three per cent. of active pay for each complete year of actual commissioned service not in excess of five years. Any officer so retired with less than thirty years' commissioned service may be assigned to active duty as the Secretary of War shall deem him capable of performing until the completion of thirty years' active service. Existing laws providing for examination for promotion and certain appointments of officers provisionally for a period of time shall be repealed."

As to a single list, General Haan thought this was not practicable at this time, although he realized that it would meet with general approval in the Service. He did think it was advisable, however, to establish a single list beginning with those officers who would now enter the Service, and this might include the existing second lieutenants. He thought that provision should be made for at least 2,000 detached officers, there being now a demand for 1,000 such officers for college duty and 250 for special study.

General Jervey Before House Committee.

Major Gen. Henry Jervey, Director of the Operations Division of the General Staff, made his second appearance of the week before the Congressional Committees on Military Affairs when he gave his views to the House committee on Sept. 25. His testimony was largely the same as that given by him before the Senate committee earlier in the week. It had been the policy of the War Department during the war, he said, to give each man six months' training before he was sent abroad, but owing to the urgent need for large numbers of replacements it had not always been possible to carry out that policy. Mr. Kearns asked whether Great Britain had made representations to the War Department to the effect that American troops were needed in a hurry in order to save the Allies from defeat. General Jervey said he knew urgent communications had been received from the British, but did not know of their exact contents.

General Jervey said one thing he had learned as a result of the experiences of the war was that it was necessary to organize replacement divisions at the outset of hostilities in order that every man could be assured of a sufficient amount of training before being sent to the front. Provision for universal military training would make this plan even more feasible. He urged the

adoption of a system of universal military training, which he said should be the basis of the military policy of the United States.

General Churchill Gives His Views.

Brig. Gen. Marlborough Churchill, Director of the Military Intelligence Division of the General Staff also appeared on Sept. 25. He outlined the work and emphasized the importance of the Military Intelligence Service to the Army. It had served as an adjunct to the foreign service of the State Department and was of great value to the country in peace and war. The force provided for this work should not be reduced lower than sixty men. His division had made a study of the plans for army reorganization as being carried on in foreign countries, he said. Chairman Kahn asked whether the committee might be furnished with a copy, to be used confidentially. General Churchill said he would ask the Chief of Staff whether the study might be released for the use of Congress.

Speaking of the main features of the War Department bill, the General said there were four underlying principles about which he wanted to express his opinion. These were the elasticity provided, General Staff control, promotion by selection and universal military training. All of these he favored. It was the most logical manner of creating an Army for Congress to set the general military policy by determining upon the size and the total expenditure and then leave the matter of internal organization to the President. Speaking of General Staff control, he said it had been proven during the war that a plan as proposed in the bill was the only one to run an army efficiently. The American staff system had been devised after the French plan, which had stood up under many years of fighting. He said: "If General March had not come back to organize the Army along those lines General Pershing would never have had an Army to command." Promotion by selection, he thought, was the only way to get efficiency. While admitting that there would certainly be cases of injustice, he felt satisfied that the net result would benefit the military Service. He advocated the adoption of universal training as a means for preparing the entire manhood of the nation against any future war.

SENATE HEARINGS.

General Snow on the Artillery.

Major Gen. William J. Snow, Chief of Field Artillery, who presented his views to the Senate committee on Sept. 24, was strongly in favor of the provision allowing the various corps to be organized at the discretion of the commander-in-chief. He said, however, that this authorization ought not to be extended any further, so as to allow the President to organize the entire Army from a given number of officers and enlisted men. The value of the system was that it enables the Army to make changes from time to time to keep pace with military developments. He believed the Ordnance Department and Signal Corps should be provided with a part permanent personnel, especially in the higher grades, as their work is extremely technical. The suggestion was made that all officers of the grade of major and above should be permanent, selected from officers of lower ranks who had shown particular aptitude. He was of the opinion that the entire Air Service commissioned personnel should be permanent; the greatest difficulty at the present time was that its personnel was obtained by detail. He thought there should be a separate Tank Corps; while it closely associated with both Artillery and Infantry, its proper function was as an intermediary arm between the two. He questioned the advisability of continuing separate Motor Transport and Transportation Corps, believing all transportation work except that of the special services should be under one head. General Snow strongly urged the adoption of a provision giving to each arm of the Service a head, including the Infantry, Cavalry and Field Artillery as well as the Coast Artillery Corps.

He spoke of the result of the interlocking of the work of the two Artillery arms, saying: "When artillery expanded so rapidly we had to get artillery wherever we could. Since it did not seem that there would be much use for the Coast Artillery during the war we took a large part of their matériel and officers. We thought it would be better to give the heavier guns to the troops just taken over. Some considered that because the Coast Artillery operated the weapons larger than the six-inch guns that this was a proper Coast Artillery function, but it is not; these guns are Field Artillery weapons. Under this bill additional personnel is provided for the Coast Artillery to handle the motorized guns of over six-inch caliber. If adopted we would have the Field Artillery training one class of artillerymen and the Coast Artillery training another class, both of which accompany an army into the field."

General Snow quoted the law which separated the two Artillery branches, saying there is still the same reason for allotting to the Field Artillery all artillery that accompanies an army in the field. Asked whether he had been consulted before the bill was prepared, the General said the first time he had seen the bill was when it had been printed and was laid on his desk. If the bill was enacted, he said, there should be deducted from the personnel allotted to the Coast Artillery three brigades, headquarters and seven regiments, six of which would be of tractor artillery and one of trench mortars. The ammunition trains should also be connected with the Field Artillery rather than the Motor Transport Corps. He was of the opinion that every arm of the Service should have the same proportion of experienced and emergency officers when the peace establishment was created. He questioned the wisdom of transferring bureau chiefs to the line, saying that it would make tenure uncertain and it would not make mandatory the detailing of a chief of a bureau out of the bureau itself, which was essential to proper functioning of each corps. No bureau chief should hold office for longer than four years. Asked whether bureau chiefs should be members of the General Staff, the reply was that they should not, but should rather be the technical representatives of their arms. They should not get into General Staff work, which was to lay down policies. Their function was to carry out the plans laid down. He did not want the General Staff to perform administrative duties.

Speaking of the universal training, General Snow said it was highly desirable to have an organized reserve of the men trained, and urged that something be done for the Reserve officers to keep them in touch with the military organization. There are more Reserve Artillery officers now, he said, than there were enlisted men in that branch prior to the war. Senator Wadsworth asked whether it might be possible to use the National Guard as a repository for such officers and trained men. The reply was that if the Guard was well federalized that might be the proper solution. Reserve officers should be used as extensively as possible in the train-

ing of the young men of the country in order that they might learn at the same time. Senator Fletcher asked whether the Air Service ought to be a separate department. General Snow said this was a knotty problem, and one that he had been studying on a board for a month without having been able to arrive at any solution. Aviation would play a large part in the development of the Field Artillery arm. In the future, he thought, every Artillery officer would be given an opportunity to view his problem from the air.

ANOTHER UNIVERSAL SERVICE BILL.

Based on Service in Regular Army.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs received another universal military service bill on Sept. 20, which provides that every male citizen of the United States, and every alien intending to become naturalized who so desires, shall at the age of eighteen years spend one year at combined military and vocational or professional training as a member of the Regular Army. It was stated, at the time the bill was made public, that its author was "a lieutenant colonel, a West Pointer, and a former member of the teaching staff of the U.S. Military Academy."

The bill specifies that the subjects taught shall consist of those taught in elementary and high schools, colleges and universities, and shall include military training, seventy-five per cent. of the curriculum being devoted to educational and twenty-five per cent. to military instruction. All citizens of the United States, excluding residents of Alaska and the insular possessions, under the terms of the bill, would be inducted into the Army at the age of eighteen, and kept for one year, and such reasonably longer period as was required for mobilization and demobilization. Aliens are admissible upon request between the ages of eighteen and twenty, and upon honorable completion of the course may become citizens within six months by taking the usually prescribed oath.

Pay for Training Period.

Those who complete the course satisfactorily also would be given the privilege of enlisting for a period of three years to continue their studies. During the training period each man would receive clothing, laundry, shelter, equipment, transportation, subsistence and all necessary medical and dental treatment, and pay at the rate of \$5 a month. Those who would be exempted from liability for service would be such persons as are exempt by treaty, citizens of any country with which the United States was at war, persons whose exemption is advisable because of dependents not provided for by law, persons in the military or naval service or who were in either service during the war, and prisoners, insane and those physically unfit. All persons inducted into this training service would be exempt from other military service than that provided by the act during the training period, but at its completion they would be organized into an Army reserve.

Administration of the act is left to a commission of six (to be called the National Commission) appointed by the President, two of whom are to be civilian educators and two Regular Army officers, the commissioners holding office coincident with the tenure of the President and reporting directly to the Secretary of War. It is proposed to divide the territory of the United States, excluding the insular possessions and Alaska, into thirty-two training areas, each containing one training division, which shall be controlled by an academic board consisting of the commanding general and the professors of such educational and military departments as may be authorized by regulations. Competent and available officers of the Regular Army, the National Guard and the Reserve Corps, the two last named upon application shall be detailed as instructors, civilian instructors also being employed when needed.

The National Commission would be empowered, with the approval of the President, to make all general regulations for instruction and administration, and to approve such regulations as might be issued by training divisions. The only limitation upon the commission in this respect is that it cannot vary the distribution of the training time.

Any person failing to enroll or report for training, who is legally liable, is to be debarred from citizenship and imprisoned for from one to two years, and any person knowingly making false statements or being a party to the making of such for the purpose of evading training, shall be debarred from citizenship and imprisoned for from two to five years. United States district courts are given jurisdiction except over those subject to military law, who are to be tried by court-martial, the latter to be made up of Army officers and at least fifty per cent. civilian instructors, under the act. Courts-martial are limited in their punishments to those permitted to United States courts. Aliens who obtain exemption from the provisions of the act on the ground of alienage shall be debarred forever from citizenship.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The U.S.S. Pittsburg, Capt. David W. Todd, was reported anchored off Abbazia, on the Bay of Fiume, five miles northwest of the town, on Sept. 22. The American Consul and all the American residents in Fiume have been taken aboard the flagship.

Launch of the U.S.S. Case.

The U.S. destroyer Case, which was launched on Sept. 12 at Squantum, Mass., at the plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, was christened with a bottle of mineral water by Miss Helena St. P. Case, of Bristol, R.I., granddaughter of the late Rear Admiral Augustus L. Case, after whom the destroyer was named. Water was used in the christening because the supplies of wine and champagne for christenings, it is stated, have been exhausted and cannot be renewed under the present prohibition law.

Silver Service for U.S.S. Oklahoma.

The commanding officer of the U.S.S. Oklahoma, at Norfolk, Va., on Sept. 19 received, in behalf of the ship, a large and handsome silver dinner service, the gift of citizens of the state of Oklahoma. The presentation was made by Governor J. B. A. Robertson, of that state, who was accompanied by a number of public officials.

Marines Accidentally Killed.

Col. Louis Little, U.S.M.C., commanding the marines at Port au Prince, Haiti, sent a report to the Navy Department on Sept. 22 that Gun. Sergt. Harry Ruble and Corpl. Frank F. Sampson, serving with the constabulary,

lary detachment, were shot and killed Sept. 21, 1919, two miles east of Terra Rouge, Mierobalais sector, when the gendarmerie patrol was mistaken for bandits by a marine patrol from Mierobalais.

To Command Navy Vessels.

Recent orders from the Navy Department assigning officers to command vessels include the following: Capt. Edwin H. Dodd to command the Minneapolis, Capt. Victor A. Kimberly the Chattanooga, Capt. John G. Church the Des Moines, Comdr. Bert B. Taylor the Isabel, Comdr. Louis C. Farley the Haraden, Comdr. Theodore G. Ellison the McCook, Comdr. F. N. Eklund the Boggs, Lieut. Comdr. Richard B. Booth the Bernadon, Lieut. Comdr. William D. Breton the J. Fred Talbot, Lieut. Comdr. Max B. DeMott the Stribling, Lieut. Comdr. E. H. Conner the Chew, Lieut. Thomas N. Ninson the K-4, Lieut. E. Jones the Eagle 14, Lieut. D. F. Meade the Eagle 11, Lieut. A. C. Glenn the O-8.

NC-4 Starts on Recruiting Campaign.

Under command of Lieut. Comdr. Albert C. Read, U.S.N., the NC-4 made a flight from the Rockaway Beach station, N.Y., to Atlantic City, N.J., and return on Sept. 23-24, and flew to Portland, Me., on the following day to begin the recruiting tour it is to make of the principal Atlantic coast cities. When this has been completed the NC-4 will make a flight up the Mississippi valley, stopping at the more important cities and towns. The chief object of this flight is to stimulate recruiting in the aviation division of the Navy.

Navy Post-Graduate School Opens.

The Navy post-graduate school of the Naval Academy was formerly opened for the fall on Sept. 23. Ten officers reported for the course, which includes ordnance, engineering, navigation and naval construction. They were: Lieuts. L. C. Stevens, J. R. Allen, C. H. Cushman, T. W. Haines, J. E. J. Kiernan, W. R. Nichols, C. A. Nicholson, 2d, J. W. Paige, R. McK. Rush and T. P. Wynkoop.

COMPTROLLER'S DECISIONS, NAVY.

The following is a digest of decisions of the Comptroller of the Treasury which appears in a memorandum issued by the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, dated Aug. 1, 1919, recently made public:

Pay, Retired Officers, Navy: Promoted on Retired List.—A retired officer who is given a permanent promotion on the retired list acquires the right to include active service since retirement in the computation of longevity pay, which he is entitled to count also in calculating pay under a temporary advancement.

Commutation of Quarters, Heat and Light: Act of April 16, 1918.—An officer ordered from "duty in the field" to similar duty elsewhere continues to be entitled to commutation of quarters under the Act of April 16, 1918, while traveling from one post of duty to the other.

Rations, Warrant Officers, Navy: Issued in Kind.—Warrant officers are entitled to rations while at sea or attached to a seagoing vessel, or to commutation of rations, and where rations are issued in kind no charge is to be made if the cost exceeds the value of the commuted ration.

Pay, Officers, National Naval Volunteers: Promoted.—An officer of the National Naval Volunteers promoted in accordance with law and regularly commissioned in the higher grade is entitled to the increased pay from the date he takes rank therein.

Travel Allowance, Enlisted Men, Navy: Discharged or Disenrolled Contingent on Enlistment.—A man who is discharged from the Navy or disenrolled from the Naval Reserve Force in order to enlist in the Navy for a full enlistment is not entitled to travel allowance.

Deposits by Enlisted Men for Specific Purposes: Responsibility in Case of Loss.—Although deposits for safekeeping are made at the depositor's risk, a deposit accompanying application for indefinite furlough is not, and the officer who receipts for same is responsible in case it is lost.

Subsistence Allowance: Extra Meals for Recruiting Party.—Where the personnel of a recruiting station is in receipt of subsistence allowance, they may not be paid further allowance for meals purchased while away from their regular eating place.

Pay, Naval Reserve Force: Refund of Court-martial Checkage on Discharge by Medical Survey.—An enlisted man discharged with an ordinary medical discharge is entitled to refund of one-half of court-martial checkages remitted in accordance with Article 4893, Naval Instructions.

Pay, Enlisted Men, Navy: Enlisted Men Enrolled in Fleet Naval Reserve and Subsequently Disenrolled to Enlist in Navy.—A man whose last enlistment in the Navy had expired by limitation, and who was enrolled in the Fleet Naval Reserve and later discharged therefrom in order to enlist in the Navy, is entitled to increased pay under G.O. 24 for his previous service in the Navy.

Pay, Enlisted Men, Navy: CSC and Honorable Discharge Gratuity on Re-enlistment After "Duration of War" Enlistment.—Where an enlisted man, discharged before July 11, 1919, has his discharge changed to "honorable" and re-enlists, he is entitled to additional pay for continuous service and to honorable discharge gratuity only if his re-enlistment is within four months of his actual discharge.

THE NAVY.

Other Navy orders appear on pages 125-6.

LATE MOVEMENTS OF NAVY VESSELS.

The following movements of naval vessels are additional to those published in the complete table appearing on page 117 of this issue:

Anthony and Chauncey sailed from Bremerton to sea Sept. 24.
Bailey, Chew, Dorsey and Edwards arrived at Cristobal, Canal Zone, Sept. 24, en route to San Diego, Calif.
Birmingham arrived at San Diego, Calif., Sept. 23.
Brutus sailed from San Diego for San Pedro, Calif., Sept. 23.
Buffalo arrived in North River, N.Y., Sept. 24.
Chattanooga arrived at Hamburg, Germany, Sept. 23.
Conner sailed from New Haven, Conn., for Norfolk, Va., Sept. 24.
Cuyama sailed from Bremerton to sea Sept. 24.
Isabel sailed from New York for Portland, Me., Sept. 24.
Jupiter arrived at Bremerton, Wash., Sept. 24.
Little and Sigourney arrived at New Haven, Conn., Sept. 24.
Partridge sailed from Salina Cruz, Mexico, for San Diego, Calif., Sept. 24.
Ringgold sailed from Fall River for Portsmouth, N.H., Sept. 24.
Tern sailed from San Diego for Mare Island, Calif., Sept. 24.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Orders Issued to Officers Sept. 23, 1919.

Comdrs.: J. J. Hannigan to 3d Nav. Dist.; B. Bruce to Mach. Div., navy yard, Mare Island.
Comdr. (M.C.) R. E. Ledbetter to duty as brigade surgeon, 2d Prov. Brigade, U.S. Marines, Santo Domingo, and add. duty in command Field Hosp., 2d Prov. Brigade, U.S. Marines, Santo Domingo City.
Comdr. (O.C.) L. S. Border to navy yard, Mare Island, Calif., 1st Div. Division.
Lieut. Comdr.: J. J. Broshek to navy yard, New York, in Industrial Dept.

Lieuts.: W. C. Baranger to U.S.S. Leviathan; A. H. Bate-man to U.S.S. R-5; L. W. Bagby to U.S.S. H-3; W. K. Beard to U.S.S. L-2; S. H. Matteson to duty on board U.S.S. L-5; O. A. Macdowall to duty on board U.S.S. R-24; C. McQuay to duty on board U.S.S. Birmingham; E. M. Miller to duty on board U.S.S. Conyngham; W. F. Loventhal to duty as navigator on board U.S.S. San Francisco; K. C. Christian to U.S.S. O-1; J. J. Cullen to navy yard, New York; J. H. Camp-man to U.S.S. Pittsburgh; A. R. Early to U.S.S. R-21; E. B. Hoogh to U.S.S. O-6; P. R. Gutting to U.S.S. R-4.

Lieuts. (M.C.): R. E. E. Kelley to Nav. Hosp., 1st Nav. Dist.; W. A. Byrnes to Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va.; C. M. Blackford to Nav. Armory and Projectile Plant, Charleston, W. Va.; J. P. Johnson to Pacific Coast Torp. Sta., Keyport, Wash., and add. duty at Marine Barracks, navy yard.

J. Haupt to Nav. Hosp., League Island, Pa.; F. S. Johnson to Nav. Hosp., 3d Nav. Dist.; E. J. Lanois to duty navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.; P. P. Maher report Marine Barracks, Park Island, S.C., for duty.

Ensigns: A. J. Herold to U.S.S. Kay Eight; F. R. Hughes to U.S.S. Santa Malta; C. E. Chamberlain to U.S. Nav. Base 18, Ensigns (S.C.): E. M. Joelyn to conn. U.S.S. Fuller.
Ensigns (S.C.): J. A. Harris to U.S.S. Maine as supply off.; R. B. Blaisdell to ass't. to supply off., navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.; R. L. Flowers to Navy Armory and Projectile Plant, Charleston, W. Va., as accounting off.; C. D. Clark to U.S.S. Kentucky as supply off.

Machs.: D. B. Green to U.S.S. R-8; H. Goldman to U.S.S. Nokomis.

Btsn. C. W. Bell to U.S.S. Kearsarge.

Capt. Y. C. Williams to duty as engr. off., navy yard, Philadelphia.

Comdr. H. G. S. Wallace to duty with Commission on Naval Terms (Force Comdr.).

Comdr. (M.C.) E. H. H. Old to duty Nav. Tr. Sta., Newport, R.I.

Lieut. Comdrs.: M. Berman to R. L. Barnes; C. S. Roberts to conn. to U.S.S. Sinclair and in command when commd.; G. B. Whitehead assume command U.S.S. Kilty.

Lieut. Comdr. (M.C.) H. A. Gilmer to Hampton Roads.

Lieut. Comdr. (S.C.) M. H. Philbrick to duty conn. I.O. U.S.S. Tennessee and on board when commd.

Lieuts.: L. F. Safford to U.S.S. O-10; M. B. Stonestreet to U.S.S. H-5; E. J. Wilder to command Trawler T. Black-horn; H. Wycheley to conn. I.O. U.S.S. Tennessee and on board when commd.; A. W. Webb to U.S.S. R-1; H. F. Warren to U.S.S. Edgar F. Luckenbach; R. Poole to U.S.S. Kilty; C. Young to U.S.S. R-22; B. J. Rodgers to U.S.S. H-4; G. D. Price to duty on board U.S.S. R-6.

Lieuts. (M.C.): A. H. Pierson to duty navy yard, New York, N.Y.; E. M. Riley to navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; A. Sanka to duty navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; J. E. Loftus to Nav. Hosp., Philadelphia, Pa.; A. G. Wensell to U.S.S. Mercy and granted nine days' leave; W. J. Denny to Newport, R.I.

Lieut. (D.C.) C. R. Wells to duty navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Lieut. (S.C.) J. H. Theis to duty at Fleet Supply Base, South Brooklyn, N.Y.

Lieut. (F.C.) J. F. Jackson to U.S.S. Galveston add. duty as supply off., Constantinople, Turkey.

Lieuts. (J.): C. A. Peterson to Carolina; G. E. Ringlesman to R. L. Barnes; I. A. White to U.S.S. Mexico.

Ensigns: L. W. Preston to U.S.S. K-7; H. B. Gibbs to Ajax; G. C. Wrenmore to U.S.S. Eagle No. 14; P. H. Taft to duty U.S.S. Eagle No. 11; W. J. Williams to U.S.S. K-3; S. H. Monford to Genesee.

Chief Pay Clerk E. H. Offey to Great Lakes.

A.P. Clerks: W. S. Schroeder to duty with supply off. on board U.S.S. Kentucky; W. A. Swenson to duty with supply off., Navy Air Station, Annapolis, D.C.; J. Shaw to duty with supply off., Navy Supply Sta., Nav. Operating Base, Hampton Roads; T. A. McElmair to duty with supply off. on board South Carolina.

Orders Issued to Officers Sept. 23, 1919.

Comdrs.: C. G. Davy to conn. I.O. U.S.S. Broome and in command when commd.; E. C. S. Parker to command U.S.S. Robinson and add. duty in command of Destroyer Div. Seven, Atlantic Fleet; W. R. Van Aulen to command U.S.S. McCook and add. duty in command of Des. Div. 26.

Lieut. Comdr.: H. L. Beach to Navy Dept., Washington, D.C. Det. Comdr.; C. McCauley to command U.S.S. Pam-panga; G. C. Thomas to U.S. Nav. Fa., E. Mediterranean; G. K. Baker to Alameda; H. C. Coburn to command Pensacola; V. D. Chapline to command U.S.S. Bancroft.

Lieuts.: H. W. Zirelli to U.S.S. Fulton under instruction in submarines; J. Whalen to U.S.S. McKean; V. O. Clark to U.S.S. Tallahassee; J. W. Quackenbush, H. Diesemer and W. O. Bailey to U.S.S. Fulton under instruction in submarines; L. R. Moore to U.S.S. Olympia as navigator; S. B. Clark to U.S.S. South Carolina; J. C. Hutton to U.S.S. Fulton under instruction in submarines.

Lieuts. (M.C.): M. E. Brown to Nav. Hosp., New Orleans, La.; G. D. Callaway to U.S.S. Louisiana; C. O. Davis to U.S.S. Arizona; Hugh R. Phinney to U.S.S. Eagle No. 25.

Lieut. (S.C.) S. V. Dunham to ass't. to disbursing off., N.T.S., Great Lakes, Ill.

Lieuts. (J.): (S.C.): S. T. Dickerson orders Aug. 20 mod., to be effective Oct. 1; J. F. Rupert to U.S.S. Rochester as supply off.

Ensigns: H. C. Fitz to U.S.S. North Dakota; G. H. Griffin to U.S.S. Cummings; H. F. Ope to U.S.S. Birmingham; M. E. Crist to U.S.S. Utah; M. H. Cronter to U.S.S. New Mexico; A. H. Donaldson to U.S.S. Florida; H. S. Dunbar to U.S.S. Arizona; J. F. Donovan, Jr., to U.S.S. Pennsylvania; J. P. Graft to U.S.S. Nevada; K. C. Hawkins to U.S.S. North Dakota; R. E. Hartung to U.S.S. Huntington.

Ensigns: B. Connolly to U.S.S. Michigan; L. Corman to U.S.S. Connecticut; C. Cleve to U.S.S. Rochester; K. J. Cristoph to U.S.S. E. H. Hobbes; L. P. Noble to Rockaway; C. C. Scott to U.S.S. New Hampshire; P. S. Slawson to U.S.S. Arizona; G. A. Seitz to U.S.S. Connecticut; F. B. Stoddert to U.S.S. New Mexico; G. W. Silby, Jr., to U.S.S. Houston; P. L. Reid to U.S.S. Woolsey; M. Van Cleave to U.S.S. Louisiana; J. I. Ward to 12th Nav. Dist., for duty under Pacific Coast Communication Supt.; J. F. McEnroe orders Aug. 18 mod., to be effective Oct. 1; C. E. Taylor to conn. I.O. U.S.S. Moody and on board when commd.; F. A. Van Patten to U.S.S. Taylor.

Ensigns (S.C.): N. A. Smith to U.S.S. Wisconsin as supply off.; F. C. Armstrong orders Aug. 18 effective Oct. 1.

Btsn.: H. Meyers to U.S.S. Maine; J. H. Anderson to U.S.S. South Haven.

Gun. H. Bruns to inspection duty 3d Nav. Dist.

Mach. D. H. Haring to U.S.S. N-4.

A.P. Clerk R. T. Gibbons to U.S.S. Mercy.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

SEPT. 19—Major C. F. Williams and Capt. A. T. Lewis to M.B., Quantico, Va.

First Lieut. E. M. Randall to report at M.B., Charleston, S.C., for duty.

First Lieut. J. W. Beckett to M.B., Mare Island, Calif.

Pay Clerk E. J. Mund to M.B., Naval Station, Pearl Harbor, H.T.

Pay Clerk C. A. Voss to Headquarters, M.C.

Following officers honorably discharged: Capt. W. G. Kilgore, 1st Lieut. E. C. Smith, S. J. Handley, J. D. Brady, L. D. Johnson and E. L. Pollock, Jr.

Following officers to M.B., Charleston, S.C.: Capt. H. T. Rodenhoffer, E. H. Lowenthal, T. O. Tate, F. N. Gilmore, A. E. LeBlanc, J. Wood, 1st Lieut. B. G. Wiley, H. D. Shields, P. John, R. B. Moore, R. A. Oullum, H. S. Gordy, A. L. Winner, R. B. Ryan, H. B. Keimling, 2d Lieut. G. F. Sobek, M. A. Dunbar, R. A. Bridge, J. H. Nichols, R. Buchanan, R. T. Dahl, L. O. Dickie, R. M. Mount, P. L. Hudson, T. J. White, M. V. Vandale.

SEPT. 20—Capt. L. J. Hughes honorably discharged from Marine Corps Reserve.

Capt. S. F. Bishright and H. W. Mitchell appointed 1st Lieuts. (temp.) in Marine Corps.

Second Lieut. W. B. Jackson to home and await action of Marine Retiring Board.

Second Lieut. J. E. Frew and D. W. Brennan to M.B., Charleston, S.C.

Marine Gunr. S. J. Handley appointed marine gunner from Aug. 15, 1919; appointed 2d Lieut. from Aug. 19, 1919.

Marine Gunr. B. L. Iams to Advanced Base Force, Philadelphia, Pa.

Q.M. Clerks W. G. Kilgore and E. C. Smith appointed Q.M. clerks from Aug. 15, 1919; appointed 2d Lieut. from Aug. 19, 1919.

Following officers honorably discharged: Capt. H. M. Pety, 1st Lieut. C. W. Henkle, 2d Lieut. B. Van Moss, L. M. Folger, E. A. Callan.

SEPT. 22—Brig. Gen. A. W. Catlin to Headquarters, M.C.

Brig. Gen. E. K. Cole to M.B., Paris Island, S.C.

Brig. Gen. J. H. Pendleton to San Diego, Calif., to establish a Marine Corps Advanced Base Force there.

Lieut. Col. C. H. Lyman and Major F. A. Barker to Headquarters, M.C.

Major T. P. Lyons orders of Sept. 16 revoked.

Capt. R. S. Geiger to proceed with Capt. T. R. Shearer, F. P. Mulcahy and 1st Lieut. K. B. Collins to M.B., Quantico, Va., duty Marine Flying Field there.

Capt. R. R. Wright to San Francisco, Calif., duty in charge Off. Assistant Paymaster.

Capt. S. M. Bankert to M.B., Quantico, Va.

Capt. P. B. Briscoe to M.B., New York, N.Y.

Capt. F. Kessel orders of Sept. 16 revoked.

Capt. J. W. McCleskey to O.I.C. Western Rectg. Division for duty.

Capt. B. A. Moeller to M.B., Quantico, Va.

Capt. N. Old, Jr., to M.D., Am. Leg., Managua, Nicaragua.

First Lieut. B. C. Williams to M.B., Paris Island, S.C., duty with Squadron B.

First Lieut. C. Adams to U.S.S. Arizona.

First Lieut. R. W. Williams and W. H. Hollingsworth to M.D., Am. Leg., Managua, Nicaragua.

Second Lieut. F. S. Baker to M.B., New York, N.Y.

First Lieut. A. Stahlberger to Headquarters, M.C.

Pay Clerk O. J. Kass, St. Thomas, V.I., to United States.

Following officers honorably discharged: Capt. W. G. Kilgore, A. E. LeBlanc, H. T. Rodenhoffer, T. O. Tate, E. H. Lowenthal, F. N. Gilmore, 1st Lieut. G. S. Fynmore, R. A. Cullum, B. B. Wiley, R. D. Shields, R. B. Moore, P. John, N. S. Gordy, H. S. Keimling, S. B. Ryan, A. L. Winner, P. A. Bridge, F. L. Hudson, M. V. Vandale, J. E. Frew, D. W. Brennan, R. M. Mount, J. H. Nichols, R. H. Burton, M. L. Dunbar, L. O. Dickie, G. P. Sobek, R. T. Dahl, R. Buchanan, T. J. White.

SEPT. 23—Major W. C. Wise, Jr., to M.B., Paris Island.

Major E. H. Lowades ordered home to resume retired status.

Capt. F. O. Wheeler and H. B. Hoskins honorably discharged.

Capt. L. R. De Rooze to M.B., Quantico, Va.

Capt. R. Wimsa to M.B., Philadelphia, Pa.

Capt. G. B. Reynolds to M.B., N.A.S., Pensacola, Fla.

Capt. S. W. Froeny to M.D., Naval Academy, Annapolis.

First Lieut. G. B. Newman appointed 1st Lieut. (temp.) in Marine Corps from Aug. 15.

First Lieut. A. L. Whiteside and J. Groff honorably discharged.

First Lieut. A. Stahlberger honorably discharged.

Second Lieut. F. Israel appointed 2d Lieut. (temp.) in Marine Corps from Aug. 19.

Second Lieut. J. D. Brady detailed as recruiting officer for Headquarters, M.C.

Second Lieut. E. McEvoy to M.B., Boston, Mass.

Pay Clerk W. J. Powers honorably discharged.

Marine Gunr. L. W. Putnam to R.O., Pittsburgh, Pa.

SEPT. 24—Lieut. Col. R. P. Williams to M.B., Quantico.

Capt. P. B. Briscoe and G. J. Pyle honorably discharged.

First Lieut. R. B. Stuart, R. M. McA. Moss and A. W. Durell to N.A.S., Pensacola, Fla.

First Lieut. G. L. Pyle to home and await action of Marine Retiring Board.

First Lieut. L. A. Dessez to M.B., Quantico, Va.

First Lieut. W. S. Gasper to Headquarters, M.C.

First Lieut. N. H. Massie and S. E. Wilson honorably discharged.

First Lieut. F. A. Messmer, Jr., F. Myers, C. E. Edwards, 2d Lieut. R. P. Woods, T. M. Schuler, W. G. Fitzpatrick, C. L. Wright and W. F. Hamel to M.B., New York, N.Y.

Second Lieut. F. S. Baker honorably discharged.

Second Lieut. S. E. Ridderhoff and G. B. Hall to N.A.S., Pensacola, Fla.

Second Lieut. G. A. MacLiesh died Sept. 21, 1919.

Pay Clerk J. W. Lytle to M.B., N.S., St. Thomas, V.I.

SEPT. 25—Brig. Gen. J. H. Pendleton orders of Sept. 20, 1919, modified; designated as C.O. of 2d Advanced Base Force, instead of C.O. of Marine Corps Advanced Base Force.

Capt. W. D. Shelly to M.B., Paris Island, S.C.

Capt. W. T. H. Galliford to M.B., Norfolk, Va.

Capt. B. A. Bone and K. E. Schwan to M.B., Mare Island.

First Lieut. J. B. Bates and G. M. Williamson to U.S.

First Lieut. G. T. Busby, R. E. Cleveland and 2d Lieut. J. C. Jackson to Off. Asst. Adj. and Insp., San Francisco.

Second Lieut. J. K. Noble and W. M. Barr to U.S.

Following officers honorably discharged: Capt. F. Photo, Jr., J. Wood, 1st Lieut. C. E. Edwards, F. C. Myers, F. A. Messmer, 2d Lieut. H. M. Todd, R. P. Wood, T. McK. Schuler, W. G. Fitzpatrick, C. L. Wright, M. H. Meurer.

COAST GUARD GAZETTE.

SEPT. 20—Capt. H. G. Hamley and F. C. Biliard to Headquarters.

SEPT. 16—First Lieut. of Engrs. J. N. Heiner to communication duty, New York.

SEPT. 22—Capt. W. P. Wishar to aviation duty, Pensacola, Fla.

First Lieut. C. C. Van Paulson to aviation duty, Pensacola.

Capt. of Engrs. C. O. McMillan to Golden Gate and Sentinel.

First Lieut. of Engrs. E. F. Palmer to aviation duty, Pensacola.

Capt. D. F. A. De Otte to New York Division.

SEPT. 23—First Lieut. E. H. Smith to communication duty, New York.

Capt. R. R. Waeche to temporary duty Headquarters.

COAST GUARD NOTES.

The new Coast Guard cutter Yacona made a satisfactory trial trip on Sept. 22 at Dubuque, Iowa. She is a sister ship of the Kankakee, which has not yet been launched. Both vessels will be on duty in the Mississippi and its tributaries.

ADDRESSES OF NAVAL VESSELS.

Corrected to Sept. 24, 1919. Later changes noted on another page.

U.S. ATLANTIC FLEET.

Address mail for vessels in Atlantic and European waters in care of Postmaster, New York city.

Admiral Henry B. Wilson, Commander-in-Chief.

PENNSYLVANIA (Flagship). New York Yard.

Battleship Squadron Two.

Vice Admiral Hilary P. Jones, Commander.

Division Three.

CONNECTICUT (Flagship of Vice Admiral Jones), Capt. Yates Stirling. Navy yard, Philadelphia.

KANS

Battleship Squadron Three.

Admiral Wilson also commands Squadron Three and Division Seven.

Division Five.

Rear Admiral E. W. Eberle, Commander.

UTAH (flagship of Rear Admiral Eberle), Capt. H. H. Hough. Navy yard, Boston.

DELAWARE, Capt. R. R. Belknap. At New York.

FLORIDA, Capt. J. K. Robinson. Navy yard, Boston.

NORTH DAKOTA, Capt. Thomas J. Senn. At New York.

Division Seven.

ARIZONA, Capt. J. H. Dayton. Navy yard, New York.

PENNSYLVANIA, Capt. L. M. Nulton. Navy yard, New York.

OKLAHOMA, Capt. N. E. Irwin. Navy yard, Norfolk.

NEVADA, Capt. T. P. Magruder. Navy yard, Philadelphia.

Cruiser Squadron One.

Division One.

Rear Admiral Edwin A. Anderson, Commander.

TOPEKA, Capt. S. V. Graham. Vera Cruz, Mexico.

HUNTINGTON, Comdr. D. C. Bingham. Navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

WHEELING, Comdr. J. H. Blackburn. New Orleans, La.

NIAGARA, Comdr. R. E. Adams. Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Destroyer Squadron Three.

Rear Admiral Charles P. Plunkett, Commander.

ROCHESTER (flagship), Capt. L. M. Overstreet. New York, N.Y.

Flotilla One.

Capt. A. Buchanan, Commander.

DIXIE (tender), Comdr. W. T. Conn, jr. Philadelphia, Pa.

Division Twenty-four.

ABBOTT, Lieut. Comdr. W. N. Richardson. Norfolk, Va.

BAGLEY, Comdr. R. L. Walker. Navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

CLEMSON, Lieut. Comdr. G. C. Dichtman. Fitting out at Newport News Shipbuilding Co.

HOPWELL, Lieut. Comdr. W. F. La Frenz. Hampton Roads, Va.

HARADEN, Lieut. Comdr. R. H. Booth. In Mediterranean waters.

THOMAS, Lieut. Comdr. H. A. McClure. Hampton Roads, Va.

Division Six.

LITTLE, Lieut. Comdr. L. Jordan, jr. Newport.

KIMBERLY, Comdr. G. C. Davy. New Haven, Conn.

SIGOURNEY, Comdr. W. S. Ancrum. Newport.

CRAVEN, Lieut. Comdr. E. A. Logan. Fall River, Mass.

STRINGHAM, Lieut. Comdr. F. Cogswell. New Haven, Conn.

CONNOR, Lieut. Comdr. V. D. Chapline. New Haven, Conn.

Division Seven.

COLEBURN, Comdr. R. M. Fawell. Bridgeport, Conn.

McKEE, Comdr. H. H. Norton. Newport.

ROBINSON, Comdr. N. H. Goss. Providence, R.I.

STEVENS, Comdr. F. M. Robinson. Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

RINGOLD, Lieut. Comdr. John Borland. Fall River, Mass.

McKEAN, Lieut. Comdr. B. C. Williams. New York to sea.

Flotilla Two.

LEONIDAS (temporary tender), Capt. C. P. Nelson. New York.

Division Eight.

BELL, Comdr. C. S. Keller. Navy yard, Portsmouth.

CALDWELL, Comdr. B. McCandless. Navy yard, Brooklyn.

HARDING, Comdr. H. D. Cooke. Washington, D.C.

GRIDLEY, Comdr. F. J. Fletcher. Portsmouth, N.H.

FAIRFAX, Lieut. Comdr. W. W. Smith. Richmond, Va.

TAYLOR, Lieut. Comdr. F. G. Reinicke. Norfolk Navy Yard.

Division Nine.

ISRAEL, Comdr. F. C. Martin. Navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

LUCE, Comdr. E. C. S. Parker. Navy yard, Boston.

MAURY, Alexandria, Va.

LANSDALE, Lieut. Comdr. C. W. Magruder. Portsmouth.

MANLEY, Lieut. H. P. Page. Washington, D.C.

STRIBLING, Lieut. Leighton Wood. Navy yard, Portsmouth.

Division Twenty-eight.

BELKNAP, Comdr. E. G. Allen. Washington, D.C.

McCOCKE, Lieut. Comdr. William D. Breerton. Baltimore, Md.

McCALLA, Lieut. Comdr. G. B. Ashe. Chesapeake Bay.

RODGERS, Lieut. Comdr. A. M. Steckel. Navy yard, Boston.

BANCROFT, Lieut. Comdr. H. S. Haislip. Rockport, Mass.

INGRAM, Lieut. Comdr. M. B. De Mott. Baltimore, Md.

Flotilla Three.

Capt. W. P. Cronan, Commander.

PANTHER (tender), Kirkwall, Orkney Islands.

Division Nineteen.

BRECKINRIDGE, Comdr. A. L. Bristol. From Newport Sept. 17 to sea.

BARNEY, Lieut. Comdr. J. L. Kaufman. Elizabeth, N.J.

BLAKELEY, Comdr. Wilson Brown. New London, Conn.

BIDDLE, Comdr. Leigh Noyes. Constantinople.

DUPONT, Comdr. W. Bagshaw. Constantinople, Turkey.

BERNADOU, Comdr. L. G. Farley. Philadelphia Yard.

Division Twenty.

ELLIS, Lieut. Comdr. T. E. Van Motre. Newark, N.J.

COLE, Comdr. I. F. Dorich. In Mediterranean waters.

J. FRED TALBOT, Comdr. T. G. Ellyson. In Mediterranean waters.

HALE, Comdr. A. S. Farquhar. Calais, France, to sea Sept. 22.

CROWNINSHIELD, Lieut. Comdr. R. E. Sampson. Boston.

STOCKTON, Comdr. H. A. Baldrige. Navy yard, Norfolk.

Division Twenty-one.

MEREDITH, Comdr. H. H. Michael. Wilmington, Del.

BUSH, Comdr. B. B. Coffey. Chester, Pa.

COWELL, Lieut. Comdr. O. E. Van Hook. Spalato, Dalmatia.

MADDUX, Comdr. A. S. Hickey. Calais to sea Sept. 23.

FOOTE, Lieut. Comdr. D. H. Stuart. En route Spalato.

KALK, Lieut. Comdr. N. E. Van de Voor. Brest, France.

Destroyer Squadron One.

Flotilla Seven.

CHESTER (flagship), Capt. O. R. Train. Boston, Mass.

Division One.

Comdr. D. V. Patterson, Commander.

BALCH, PARKER, BENHAM, DUNCAN and DOWNES. At Norfolk Navy Yard.

ATLWIN and CASSIN. Philadelphia.

Division Two.

Comdr. E. S. Venable, Commander.

CUSHING, ERICSSON and McDUGALL. New York Yard.

O'BRIEN and WINSLOW. Newburgh, N.Y.

NICHOLSON. Beason, N.Y.

Division Three.

Comdr. J. O. Byrnes, Commander.

WADSWORTH and WAINWRIGHT. Philadelphia.

CONYNGHAM. Boston, Mass.

PORTER and CUMMINGS. Philadelphia.

TUCKER. New Bedford, Mass.

Flotilla Eight and Nine.

Division Four.

Lieut. Comdr. M. L. Hersey, Commander.

SAMPSON, Lieut. Comdr. M. L. Hersey. Newport, R.I.

ALLEN and SHAW. New York Yard.

WILKES, DAVIS and ROWAN. Philadelphia.

Division Twenty-six.

CHANDLER. Newport, R.I.

Division Five.

GREGORY and DYER. New York Navy Yard.

Division Thirty-six.

DICKERSON, Comdr. F. V. McNair. Annapolis, Md.

Note.—Other vessels assigned to above divisions have not yet been placed in commission.

Mine Detachment.

SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. S. Gannon. Newport, R.I.

SHAWMUT, Capt. George W. Steele. Philadelphia Yard.

MAHAN, Lieut. Comdr. J. S. Lowell. Navy yard, Boston.

MURRAY, Comdr. C.O. Seale. Navy yard, Boston.

Train.

Rear Admiral H. McEl. F. Huse, Commander.

COLUMBIA (flagship), Capt. H. L. Brainer. New York.

PROMETHEUS, Capt. F. Lyon. New York.

SOLACE, Comdr. R. W. Plummer (M.O.). Portsmouth, N.H.

MERCURY, Comdr. W. M. Garton (M.C.). Charleston.

BRIDGE, Comdr. L. Cox. New York, N.Y.

MAUMEE, Comdr. A. H. Rice. Navy yard, New York.

Fuel Ships.

NEREUS, Norfolk Navy Yard.

MARS. En route to Spalato, Dalmatia.

NERO. Charleston (S.C.) Navy Yard.

CAESAR, Norfolk, Va.

PROTEUS, Norfolk Yard.

CULGOA. Gravesend Bay.

LEBANON. Hampton Roads.

ARETHUSA. En route Azores.

PECOS. Boston Yard.

U.S. PACIFIC FLEET.

Address mail for all vessels of the Pacific Fleet, except vessels in Atlantic and European waters, to Pacific Station via San Francisco, Calif.

Admiral Hugh Rodman, Commander-in-Chief.

NEW MEXICO (flagship). San Francisco, Calif.

Battleship Squadron One.

Vice Admiral C. S. Williams, Commander.

Division One.

RHODE ISLAND, Capt. W. S. Crosley. Navy yard, Mare Island, Calif.

VIRGINIA, Capt. W. H. Standley. Navy yard, Boston.

NEW JERSEY, Capt. W. R. Gherardi. Navy yard, Boston.

Division Two.

Rear Admiral W. R. Shoemaker, Commander.

GEORGIA (flagship), Capt. L. C. Palmer. At navy yard, Mare Island, Calif.

NEBRASKA, Capt. P. N. Olmsted. At navy yard, Mare Island, Calif.

VERMONT, Capt. E. S. Kellogg. Navy yard, Mare Island, Calif.

Battleship Squadron Four.

Admiral Rodman also commands Squadron Four and Division Eight.

Division Six.

Rear Admiral R. E. Coonts, Commander.

WYOMING (flagship), Capt. Waldo Evans. Navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

ARKANSAS, Capt. L. R. de Steiguer. Navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

NEW YORK, Capt. W. V. Pratt. Navy yard, Puget Sound.

TEXAS, Capt. F. H. Schofield. Navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Division Eight.

NEW MEXICO (flagship), Capt. A. L. Willard. En route San Pedro, Calif.

IDAHO, Capt. C. T. Vogelgesang. Bremerton, Wash.

MISSISSIPPI, Capt. W. A. Moffett. Hunters Point, Calif.

Cruiser Squadron Two.

Division Two.

SEATTLE (flagship of division), Capt. J. E. Y. Blakely. Puget Sound, Wash.

CLEVELAND, Capt. F. L. Pinney. Puerto Cortez, Honduras.

TACOMA, Capt. E. S. Jackson. Mare Island.

DEWEY, Comdr. E. B. Fenn. Annapolis, Honduras.

VICKSBURG, Lieut. Comdr. C. E. Reordan. Bremerton Navy Yard.

MACHIAS, Comdr. F. R. Naile. Mare Island, Calif.

Destroyer Squadron Four.

Rear Admiral H. A. Wiley, Commander.

BIRMINGHAM (flagship), Capt. F. T. Evans. En route San Diego, Calif.

Flotilla Four.

Capt. Ward K. Wortman, Commander.

MELVILLE (tender), Comdr. W. L. Pryor. Balboa, Canal Zone.

Division Ten.

MUGFORD, Comdr. H. F. Glover. New York.

SCHLEY, Lieut. Comdr. S. L. Henderson. San Diego, Calif.

CHAMPLIN, Lieut. Comdr. W. C. Hayes. New York.

WILLIAMS, Comdr. R. F. Bernard. Mare Island yard.

CREW, Lieut. Comdr. Edward H. Connor. En route San Diego, Calif.

HAZELWOOD, Lieut. Comdr. H. L. Merring. San Diego, Calif.

Division Eleven.

HAET, Comdr. H. Jones. Navy yard, Mare Island, Calif.

INGRAHAM, Comdr. D. M. Le Breton. Calais, France, to sea Sept. 22.

LUDLOW, Comdr. G. M. Ravenscroft. San Diego, Calif.

BURNS, Comdr. W. H. Lee. San Francisco, Calif.

ANTHONY, Comdr. D. A. Scott. Bremerton, Wash.

CRANE, Lieut. Comdr. William F. Gresham. Bremerton, Wash.

Division Twelve.

All at San Pedro, Calif.

BREESE, Comdr. Joseph M. B. Smith. San Diego, Calif.

LAMBERTON, Comdr. J. H. Hoover. San Diego, Calif.

RADFORD, Lieut. Comdr. J. W. McLaren. San Diego, Calif.

MONTGOMERY, Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Jennings. San Diego, Calif.

GAMBLE, Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Everson. Mare Island, Calif.

RAMSAY, Lieut. Comdr. E. F. Clement. Mare Island, Calif.

Flotilla Five.

Capt. Arthur Crenshaw, Commander.

PRAIRIE (tender), Comdr. D. T. Ghent. En route San Diego.

Division Thirteen.

BUCHANAN, Lieut. Comdr. H. H. J. Benson. San Diego, Calif.

UPSHUR, Comdr. W. D. Puleston. San Diego, Calif.

GREEN, Comdr. C. E. Smith. Puerto Cortez, Honduras.

ELLIOTT, Lieut. Comdr. E. L. Gunther. San Diego, Calif.

AARON WARD, Comdr. J. A. Spruance. San Diego, Calif.

PHILIP, Lieut. Comdr. E. W. Strother. Mare Island, Calif.

Division Fourteen.

RATHBURN, Comdr. T. A. Symington. San Diego, Calif.

DENT, Lieut. Comdr. William G. Wickman. San Diego, Calif.

ROPER, Comdr. A. Claude. San Diego, Calif.

TALBOT, Philadelphia Yard.

DORSEY, Lieut. Comdr. J. R. Peterson. En route San Diego, Calif.

WATERS, Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Shafroth, jr. San Diego, Calif.

Division Fifteen.

WOOLSEY, Comdr. Henry O. Gearing. San Diego, Calif.

TARBELL, Lieut. Comdr. G. B. Heey. San Diego, Calif.

YARNALL, Comdr. W. F. Halsey, jr. San Diego, Calif.

WICKES, Lieut. Comdr. R. E. Rogers. San Diego, Calif.

EVANS, Comdr. F. H. Sadler. Puerto Cortez, Honduras.

LEA, Lieut. Comdr. D. A. McElis. San Diego, Calif.

Flotilla Six.

BUFFALO (tender), Comdr. C. M. Toser. Sailed from Azores for New York Sept. 16, due Sept. 26.

Division Sixteen.

TATTNALL, Comdr. G. W. Haines. Beirut, Turkey.

BADGER, Comdr. G. W. Kenyon. San Diego, Calif.

TWIGGS, Comdr. I. C. Johnson. Philadelphia Yard.

BARBITT, Fitting out at New York Shipbuilding Co.

DE LONG, Lieut. Comdr. James S. Spore. Philadelphia, Pa.

JACOB JONES. Fitting out at New York Shipbuilding Co.

Division Seventeen.

KENTINSON, Comdr. R. P. Enrich. Navy yard, Mare Island.

KILTY, Lieut. Comdr. G. B. Whitehead. Spalato, Dalmatia.

OLAXTON, Lieut. Comdr. F. T. Leighton. Navy yard, Mare Island.

THE SIXTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

FIRST (EXTRAORDINARY) SESSION.

Crowder Promotion Bill Favorably Reported.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs on Sept. 19 ordered a favorable report on the bill authorizing the elevation of Major Gen. E. H. Crowder, U.S.A., to the rank of lieutenant general, on his retirement.

Commercial Passengers on Transports.

The War Department has recommended to the chairman of the Military Affairs Committee of the Senate and House that a bill be introduced authorizing the War Department to carry commercial passengers, baggage and cargo on Army transports.

Discharge for Re-enlistment.

The Senate on Sept. 18 passed H.J. Res. 175, providing that enlisted men of the Army who enlisted prior to April 2, 1917, and who have accepted or may accept their discharge in order to re-enlist under the terms of the act of Feb. 23, 1919, shall upon their discharge receive travel pay at the rate provided in the act permitting any person who has served in the U.S. Army, Navy or Marine Corps in the present war to retain his uniform and personal equipment and to wear it under certain conditions to their homes or place of original muster. The Secretary of War is authorized by the resolution to discharge all men enlisted prior to April 2, 1917, who desire discharge for the purpose of re-enlistment, regardless of whether or not the period of their original enlistment has been completed, and providing that any man who has been or may be discharged for the purpose of re-enlisting in the Regular Army shall be entitled to the payment of \$60.

In the Senate H.R. 5000, to allow credit for husband's military service in case of homestead entries by widows, was read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

War Risk Insurance Bureau.

The Senate referred to the Committee on Finance H.R. 8778, providing that the office of the Commissioner of Military and Naval Insurance and the office of Commissioner of Marine and Seamen's Insurance, created by the War Risk Insurance act, be abolished and the powers and duties of such offices transferred to the director of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, who shall receive a salary of \$10,000 per annum. Until such time as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct, there shall be in the bureau a Division of Marine and Seamen's Insurance and a Division of Military and Naval Insurance.

Sensor Newberry presented a memorial of soldier patients at the Walter Reed Hospital remonstrating against the alleged policy of the War Risk Insurance Bureau in using undue influence upon soldiers to cause them to subscribe nearly one-fourth of their pay for protection in case of disability, and failure of that bureau to live up to the initial agreement. It was referred to the Committee on Finance.

In a discussion in the House on Sept. 18 on the question of expense of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Mr. Good, of the Committee on Appropriations, said that the War Department now has 26,692 employees in Washington. He added: "I am satisfied that there are an excess of clerks, for example, in the War Department, who should be discharged and who should have been discharged long ago. A few weeks ago an officer came to me from the War Department and said he was just leaving the Service. He said he went through various departments and took with him his secretary, and would open a door and would count and say to his secretary, 'Ten men and five women; three of them busy.' He said he was amazed to find the number of women in the department who were crocheting."

The Bureau of War Risk Insurance also came in for criticism when Mr. Dale, replying to Mr. Green, said: "There is a committee now investigating the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, and when they make their report I think the gentleman will be satisfied they have been investigating it." Mr. Fess, Mr. Saunders and Mr. Rayburn defended the administration of Colonel Lindsley, the present director.

Mr. Harding in the House announced his intention to offer an amendment to H.R. 8778 whereby all honorably discharged commissioned officers and men of the military and naval forces of the United States or other persons insured under the provisions of the act shall be relieved from the payment of premiums on policies of insurance issued to them by the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, and in full force and effect at the time of their discharge, for a period of two years from and after the date of their discharge, the policies to remain in full force and effect during the two years; provided, that in case of persons so discharged, and who have continued to pay the premiums on the policies that have been issued to them, and where their policies have been kept in full force and effect, the two-year period shall commence to run from and after the date of the payment of the last premium on their insurance policy just prior to the date and the approval of this act; provided, further, that on the date when the two-year period has elapsed on any policy of insurance affected by the act, said commissioned officer or enlisted man must pay the premiums on his policy in accordance with the terms of the policy and the rules and regulations of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance and the United States statutes.

Surplus Motor Vehicles.

Mr. Reavis, chairman of the sub-committee investigating war expenditures, asserted during a discussion on Sept. 18 on the question of an appropriation for contingent expenses of the War Department, authorizing the department to buy certain motor trucks and passenger automobiles, that "the War Department now has 47,000 surplus automobiles. I know that the War Department has received from the factories, since the signing of the armistice, automobiles aggregating in value approximately \$175,000,000, and that within an hour's ride of Washington there are new Cadillacs, Dodges, Buicks, Chandelers and Hudsons that are piled five high in the crates from which they have never been taken, covering acres of ground. I know the War Department has many thousands of motor vehicles that have been standing from November until September in open storage with no covering on them until the upholstery has rotted, until the tops are rotted and fallen, and until the radiators are so covered with dust that you can scarcely see the enamel; that from November last until September this year no cars have been sold, and although General Drake, chief of the Motor Transport Corps, testified that he had issued 472 orders to the sales department, which declared the vehicles surplus and authorized their sale. It seems to me that if the War Department has a surplus of 47,000 cars; many of which have never been taken from their crates, thousands of which have been standing in the open for nearly eleven months, it is a

good deal of effrontery for it to come in here and ask this Congress to appropriate money to enable them to buy more." Mr. Reavis has introduced an amendment to the bill directing the Secretary of War to sell all surplus motor vehicles in his department. Secretary of War Baker said on Sept. 22 that he had instructed the Director of Sales to make preparations for the sale of surplus motor vehicles, adding: "We are now only awaiting the outcome of a suggestion that Congress may cancel the prohibition against the further transfer of such vehicles to other Government departments without reimbursing the War Department."

Civil War Pensions.

The House Pension Committee on Sept. 19 reported favorably the bill granting a minimum monthly pension of \$50 to the veterans of the war between the states. Their widows would receive \$30 a month and their children under sixteen years \$8 a month, while nurses would receive \$30 a month. The measure would add \$65,000,000 to the pension roll in its first year. The bill would grant \$72 monthly to all totally disabled veterans and \$90 a month to those who suffered total disability. The committee urged the speedy enactment of the bill in view of the increased cost of living and the ages of the veterans.

Mr. Sells, of the Committee on Pensions, reported H.R. 9281, relating to the granting of pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and Navy, to certain soldiers and sailors of wars other than the Civil War and to the widows of such soldiers and sailors.

Mr. Wadsworth, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the joint resolution (S.J. Res. 56) to enable the United States to participate in the work of the International Aircraft Standards Commission, reported on Sept. 19 that the committee recommended that the joint resolution pass, as amended, one amendment eliminating the appropriation of \$50,000, originally requested, and limiting the expenditure to \$6,000. The proposal was first brought before the committee in June, 1919, when officers of the Air Service were before the committee and presented their views on the proposal. Mr. Wadsworth reported that the War Department is exceedingly anxious that this legislation be enacted in view of its importance. The report included a letter from Secretary of War Baker to Mr. Wadsworth asking if there is any likelihood of the legislation being favorably considered, and adding that if not he desired to ask the Secretary of State to notify other governments that America will not participate in the activities of the commission. The American delegates would include at least two who are officers of the aeronautical technical or engineering staffs of the War Department and the Navy Department. Major Gen. C. T. Menoher, Director of Air Service, has frequently urged the passage of such legislation.

Completion of Quarters, Camp A. A. Humphreys.

The House on Sept. 23 passed H.J. Res. 208, making an appropriation of \$116,000 for the completion of quarters at Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va. There was much previous discussion. Congressman Anthony, of the Committee on Military Affairs, urged that the measure be passed, reminding the House that the amount originally asked for the completion of the work had been \$380,000, but that this had been scaled down to the present figure. He declared that unless the later amount was appropriated the continuance of the Engineers' school at the camp would have to be abandoned. The principal need, he said, was the completion of the structures which are to house 100 officers and their families during the coming winter, who are now obliged to be quartered in Washington at much expense to the Government. By completing the buildings, which are eighty per cent. finished, the Engineers would have the advantage of summer field operations at the camp. He asserted there was no intention to make a permanent Engineers' camp there, although an immense amount of heavy machinery has been moved from Washington Barracks. Congressmen Hulings, Walsh, Butler, Campbell of Kansas and Kearns strongly opposed the passage of the resolution, the former asking: "Why, in the name of goodness, do we want to expend \$116,000 more money for making quarters for a lot of officers?" Mr. Anthony replied that it was because "at these cantonments no provisions whatever are made for the accommodation of the family of an Army officer; if we do not provide quarters the law provides that we shall give them commutation in cash. We have got to do one thing or the other." The present accommodations at Camp A. A. Humphreys, he said, were "utterly unfit to put a family into." Unless the present buildings are completed they cannot be used this winter, he added. After further objection by the members named and the offering of an amendment by Congressman Cannon providing that the Engineer School at Camp Humphreys be returned to Washington Barracks by the end of the present fiscal year, and that \$20,000 be appropriated for clearing up the debris around the camp, the measure was passed with the amendments.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 3002, Mr. Spencer.—To amend Sec. 1274, R.S. of the U.S. giving to officers retired from active service seventy-five per centum of the pay and allowances of the rank upon which they are retired by adding the words "and allowances" after the word "pay" in line — of said statute, so that the amended statute shall read: "Officers retired from active service shall receive seventy-five per centum of the pay and allowances of the rank upon which they are retired."

S. 3006, Mr. Lenroot.—To provide educational facilities for persons serving as members of the United States military or naval forces in the war with Germany and honorably discharged from such forces, and for other purposes.

S. 3017, Mr. McNary.—To provide for the commissioning of officers of the Medical Reserve Corps in the permanent Medical Corps, U.S. Army, who entered active service previous to April 6, 1917, were within the prescribed age limit at that time and served with credit throughout the emergency.

H.J. Res. 213, Mr. Kahn.—Providing an allowance of credits in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps for active service in the Army, or for intensive training not received at educational institutions.

H.R. 9313, Mr. Baker.—Authorizing examination, survey and report by the War Department, as a preliminary to the improvement, construction and maintenance of a national system of motor-truck defense and military highways and post roads, with laterals, in the states of Washington, Oregon and California adapted to heavy transporting and to protect the Pacific coast of the United States from invasion by any alien enemy and for commercial and other purposes in time of transportation emergency. An appropriation of \$250,000 for the preparation of plans and reports is provided for.

H.R. 9321, Mr. Fairfield.—Granting additional compensation to every officer and enlisted man of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and every member of the Army Nurse Corps, including American Red Cross nurses, who served in the forces of the United States in the war against Germany and Austria at any time on and between April 6, 1917, and Nov.

11, 1918, and who has been honorably discharged from said service, or who may hereafter be honorably discharged therefrom, or whose present term of enlistment expires on or after Oct. 1, 1919, providing he is then in good standing, shall be paid, in addition to all other compensation and allowances heretofore authorized by law, the sum of \$60 for each month of such service. Provided, That the minimum amount paid to any person entitled to payment under the provisions of this act shall be \$60; Provided further, That in no case shall the additional compensation herein provided be paid for any service rendered after Sept. 30, 1919.

H.R. 9322, Mr. Fess.—To provide educational facilities for persons serving as members of the United States military or naval forces in the war with Germany and honorably discharged from such forces, and for other purposes.

H.R. 9355, Mr. Kennedy, of Rhode Island.—That all officers and enlisted men of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps and all nurses who served honorably at any time between April 6, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918, shall, immediately upon the passage of this act, if already discharged, or immediately upon discharge, if still in the service, be paid the sum of \$360 each, in addition to the pay, allowances and bonus already authorized under existing law.

H.J. Res. 210, Mr. Hicks.—To provide for the payment of travel pay upon discharge to men of the Navy enlisted prior to April 2, 1917.

H. Res. 291, Mr. Greene, of Massachusetts.—Requesting that Secretary of the Navy to furnish the House of Representatives, in so far as compatible with the public safety, the reasons why the restrictions on amateur radio transmission have not been removed.

H.R. 9371, Mr. Begg.—Granting a gratuity of \$100 to officers and enlisted men of the Army whose names appear upon the Army and Navy Medal of Honor Roll.

CANDIDATES FOR U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY.

The following candidates designated for the Military Academy entrance examination to be held beginning on the third Tuesday in February, 1920, with a view to admission in June, 1920, were announced on Sept. 24:

Alabama—Senator Underwood, Robert W. Huddleston, Deatsville. 9th Dist. John C. Gough, 1st alt., Birmingham; Thomas R. Duffey, 2d alt., Birmingham.
Georgia—Senator Harris, James W. Mosteller, jr., 1st alt., Americus; Newman Parker, 2d alt., Graytonia; James B. Willis, 1st alt., Macon. 3d Dist., O. S. Morton, jr., Lumpkin; William T. Halliday, jr., 1st alt., Lumpkin.
Illinois—14th Dist., Archie P. Bridgford, Aledo.
Kentucky—2d Dist., Lucien F. Wells, jr., Slaughter, 8th Dist., William H. Kinnaird, Lancaster.
Louisiana—Senator Gay, William B. Harvey, 2d alt., New Orleans. 7th Dist., Clyde D. Eddleman, Lake Charles.
Missouri—Senator Reed, Howard K. Vail, St. Louis.
Nebraska—4th Dist., George H. Doane, York; Everett A. Roles, 1st alt., Geneva; Bernard F. McKenzie, 2d alt., Carleton.
New York—8th Dist., Walter J. Plimmer, jr., 2d alt., Brooklyn. 37th Dist., Francis P. Kelliker, 2d alt., Corning. 42d Dist., Maurice D. Daley, Buffalo.
North Carolina—Senator Simmons, Horace B. Lindsey, Durham; Joseph A. Morris, Oxford. 1st Dist., Lance R. Gatling, Gates.
Ohio—20th Dist., Martin F. Handrick, Cleveland.
Pennsylvania—21st Dist., Earl W. Teerkes, 1st alt., Kane. Representative Walters, George E. Lightcap, Johnstown; George R. Becht, Sharon.
Porto Rico—Virgil R. Miller, San Juan.
South Carolina—5th Dist., John K. deLoach, Camden; Joseph G. Hollis, jr., 1st alt., Rodman; John W. Coker, 2d alt., Rock Hill.
Tennessee—5th Dist., Leslie C. King, Tullahoma.
Texas—8th Dist., George B. Winstead, 2d alt., Houston.
Utah—2d Dist., Fred R. Keeler, Salt Lake City.
West Virginia—Senator Elkins, William E. Slater, Parkersburg; John W. Handlan, 1st alt., Wheeling. 2d Dist., John G. Walraven, Charleston.
Wyoming—Senator Kendrick, Arthur H. Lauder, Laramie; Lee William Gilford, 1st alt., Chugwater; Arnold B. Larson, 2d alt., Cheyenne.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Sept. 24, 1919.

On Saturday evening a reception, followed by dancing, was held at Memorial Hall, attended by the officers and ladies of the post and guests from nearby country places. Col. and Mrs. Fieberger received with Captain Gance. The first large party of the season at Cullum Hall was a welcome affair to the officers and ladies of the new detail. The function was a brilliant one and was enjoyed by all. Mrs. Coleman, Mrs. Holt and Mrs. Morrison served fruit punch, while Mrs. Carter and Mrs. Danford presided at the table in the hall. Supper was served afterward at the officers' mess. Col. and Mrs. Fieberger's guest for the week-end was Miss Laura Carpenter, of Montclair, N.J. On Monday Miss Elizabeth Carpenter, who has just returned from sixteen months' stay in France, entertaining with concerts for the Y.M.C.A., joined them at luncheon. The Misses Carpenter are daughters of the late Gen. Gilbert Baltonstall Carpenter, U.S.A. Miss Casanova Miller, recently returned from hospital work in France, was the week-end guest of Col. and Mrs. Willcox, who entertained at dinner on Saturday for their house guests, Mrs. Harbord and Miss Miller, Capt. and Mrs. Manley and Captains Gance and Marshburn.

Capt. and Mrs. Morrison's guests for over Sunday were Mrs. J. D. Taylor and Mrs. J. F. Fulmer. Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Ocheltree, of Pasadena, Calif., have been spending a few days with their daughter, Mrs. Avery. Mrs. Buckner, widow of General Buckner, Confederate army, who was a distinguished graduate of the Military Academy, is visiting her son and daughter-in-law, Capt. and Mrs. Simon Bolivar Buckner. Mrs. Crittenger entertained on Friday with a very pretty tea for her mother, Mrs. Woodhull, who is soon to return to her home at San Antonio, Texas. Tea was poured by Mrs. Watson. Mrs. Edwin R. Stuart and daughter, Mary, left on Saturday for Charleston, S.C. Mrs. Stuart will visit her family for a few weeks, and Miss Stuart will spend the winter in school there. Miss Elsie Stuart has returned to Vassar for her sophomore year. Mrs. Frank Lumpkin, with her son and daughter, of Columbus, Ga., were, with Mrs. Harbord, guests of Col. and Mrs. Willcox at luncheon on Thursday.

Mrs. Fieberger had a few ladies in for tea on Friday afternoon, including Mrs. Harbord, Mrs. Tracy, Mrs. Higginson, Miss Haldane and several West Point ladies. Mrs. Rodney Smith entertained at tea on Wednesday for Mrs. Harbord and for Mesdames Willcox, Fieberger, Carter, Holt, Danford, Coleman, Arrowsmith, David Grant, J. E. Brown, Vermilion, Jordan, Daly, Avery, Morrison, Newman, Shields, Asencio, Tyng, Lewis Brown, Householder and Miss Fieberger. Tea was poured by Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Arrowsmith served coffee and Mrs. Avery and Mrs. Morrison assisted the hostess in the dining-room.

Major David N. W. Grant, 7th Cav., U.S.A., who has been ordered to Europe, was here on Sunday to visit Mrs. Grant, who is with her mother, Mrs. Arrowsmith. Mrs. Harris, of Louisville, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Buckner. Lieut. and Mrs. Heavey are being congratulated on the birth of a daughter last week. Mrs. Morrison entertained at luncheon on Friday for Mrs. J. D. Taylor, Mrs. J. J. Toffey of New Rochelle, and Mesdames Danford, Thompson, Carver, Rodney Smith and Newman. Col. and Mrs. Willcox's guests at luncheon on Sunday were Mrs. Harbord, Miss Miller and Col. and Mrs. Reynolds. Col. and Mrs. Timberlake gave a dinner on Monday for their daughter, Mrs. E. Wrenne Timberlake, Major and Mrs. J. K. Brown, Mrs. Vermilion, Colonel Robinson and Captain Potts. Mrs. E. Wrenne Timberlake and baby son are to sail this week to join Lieutenant Timberlake in Germany. Mrs. Watson had a few ladies in for tea on Monday afternoon to meet Mrs. Harbord. They were Mesdames Fieberger, Willcox, Householder, Newman, Morrison and Asencio. Col. and Mrs. Willcox's guests at dinner on Tuesday were Mrs. Harbord, Capt. and Mrs. Bull, Capt. and

Mrs. Lewis Brewster and Captain Coerff. Mrs. Dodds said goodbye to the post and has gone to her country place near Baltimore. Colonel Dodds and Miss Dodds are to join her next week. Colonel Dodds is to be relieved as professor of law by Col. Walter A. Bethel. Mrs. Mosely, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Dodds, is here for a few days. Col. and Mrs. Thompson have a new car, which they are enjoying immensely. Mrs. Charles P. Roe entertained at luncheon on Wednesday for Mrs. Harbord, Mrs. Wilcox and several other West Point ladies.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y., Sept. 23, 1919.

Major Thomas Barry has returned from France, where he served for two years with the A.E.F., and is now staying with his parents, Major Gen. and Mrs. Thomas H. Barry. Major Barry was in the ambulance service and later was assigned to the courier service. Admiral Ugo Coms, of the Italian navy, whose flagship, Conti di Cavour, is in port, called upon the commanding general last week.

A change has been made in the garrison this week. The headquarters of the 22d Infantry has been established in the quadrangle of historic Fort Jay, being moved from the former post headquarters, on the elevation near the boat landing. Headquarters now occupy part of the west side of the barracks, near the postern gate, the commanding officer's room being in the southwestern angle on the second floor. This is a charming room in an ideal situation, being by its position isolated from the other rooms and yet very accessible. It gives on the guns of the western parapets and by its elevation overlooks the harbor. The Adjutant's room adjoins across the hall. The building occupied by post headquarters is believed to be the oldest structure on Governors Island in the original form. Previous to 1840, in which year the present Commanding General's house was built, the Artillery post-commander lived in this house, and as late as that period (1840) it was called "the Governor's house."

Capt. Edwin C. Maling, adjutant, 22d Inf., has resigned from the Service and leaves Fort Jay this week. He is succeeded as adjutant by Captain Yuill. On Sept. 20 Capt. and Mrs. Maling's child, born on Aug. 16, was baptized in St. Cornelius's chapel, where Capt. and Mrs. Maling were married. He was named Robert Clark. Lieut. Franklin B. Hanley, A.D.C., who was discharged from the Service this month, has left for St. Paul, where he will resume his studies at the University of Minnesota. Miss Louise Biddle was a guest last week of Chaplain and Mrs. Edmund B. Smith. On Sunday Mrs. John D. Barrette and the Misses Lydia and Louise Barrette dined with them. On Saturday last Mrs. Samuel Miller gave a party to celebrate the fourth birthday of her little grandchild, George R. Harrison, Jr., which was attended by a large company of children of the garrison. A bridge club has been organized by the ladies of the garrison, which meets on Thursday afternoons at the homes of the members. Mrs. Humphrey is secretary. Mrs. Colby, of Washington, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Janet Colby, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Henry O. S. Heistand.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Sept. 24, 1919.

At the reception given at the Academy on Monday to Cardinal Mercier the distinguished visitor said: "Had not the Navy been there (on the scene of war) to maintain the mastery of the sea the work of the Army would have been insufficient." Turning to the midshipmen the Cardinal said: "From you I ask one thing, and express but one wish—that you be faithful to the great examples and lessons of your teachers. I shall go back to my home and tell my people that you have the most wonderful school I have ever seen." The midshipmen gave the Cardinal three rousing cheers at the close of his address. An inspection of the Academy was then made. The distinguished prelate deposited a wreath on the tomb of John Paul Jones that had been presented to him at the State House by Peggy Stewart Chapter, D.A.R., of Annapolis.

Rear Admiral A. H. Scales, Superintendent of the Academy, will co-operate in a reception to be given here to the war mothers who are to hold their national convention in Baltimore on Oct. 8, 9 and 10. Governor and Mrs. Harrison will receive the members of the convention at the executive mansion, Annapolis, and Superintendent Scales will have the visitors shown through the Academy.

Rear Admiral Harry Knox and Mrs. Knox, who spent some time at Bar Harbor, Me., have returned to their home in Annapolis. Mrs. James O. Courts, mother of Midshipman Courts, is at Annapolis-on-the-Bay, near Annapolis. Lieut. Comdr. Herndon B. Kelly and Mrs. Kelly, who have been spending some time in Kentucky, have returned. Mr. and Mrs. Justice, of North Carolina, parents of Midshipman Justice, are the guests of Mrs. Kate W. Martin, of this city.

Mrs. Francis, formerly Miss Ruth Claude and now wife of Lieut. A. F. France, is visiting her parents, Lieut. and Mrs. Gordon Claude. Mrs. Claude has just returned from New Jersey, where she spent the summer. Miss Jessie Garrison, daughter of Comdr. D. M. Garrison, has entered the Chatham Episcopal Institute at Chatham, Va., as a student. Chaplain Sydney K. Evans has returned after a brief visit to New York, where he attended the Episcopal Diocesan Convention. Mr. Arrowsmith has returned to New York after a visit here to her daughter, Mrs. Jose Martel, wife of Instructor Martel, Naval Academy.

Lieut. Comdr. P. V. H. Weems was host at a theater party in Baltimore on Wednesday. His guests were Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. T. S. McCloy, Lieut. Comdr. B. S. Haggert, Mrs. E. Wells, Lieut. L. H. McDonald, Ensign J. B. Darnell, Mach. R. L. Larson, Mrs. Sellinger and Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. J. B. Blackwell. Chaplain and Mrs. H. H. Clark have returned from Maine, where they spent the summer. Comdr. Charles S. McWhorter, formerly on duty here, recently spent a week with friends in Annapolis. Mrs. Mary Ireland is visiting her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Irving Ireland, at Norfolk, Va., and her nephew and niece, Major and Mrs. Joseph Russell, U.S.M.C.

Miss Eugenie Voinot, daughter of Prof. Paul E. Voinot, of the Naval Academy, who was attached to the French High Commission in Washington, has been awarded a scholarship in one of the Lycees of Paris, where she will perfect her studies in French. She sailed on Saturday for France. Cardinal Mercier, of Belgium, visited Annapolis and the Naval Academy on Monday. At the Academy he was received by Rear Admiral A. H. Scales, Superintendent of the Academy, the battalion of Fourth Classmen parading at the main gate. The Cardinal addressed the midshipmen and complimented them on their soldierly appearance and evolutions. Among the guests at Governor Harrington's dinner in honor of the Cardinal, given on Monday, were Rear Admiral Scales and Capt. W. T. Chilver, commandant of the Naval Academy. The family of Lieut. Comdr. S. E. Hicham, who have been occupying for the summer a home in Upshur row, Naval Academy, have moved to their own residence, 97 College avenue, Annapolis. Capt. Louis M. Nulton, U.S.N., was a guest in Annapolis on Monday and met many of his friends.

Invitations have been sent out by Mr. and Mrs. George W. Bahkile for the wedding of their daughter, Emma (Marguerite), to Mr. Clayton Demarest, Jr., of Hackensack, N.J. Mr. Demarest is a graduate of the Naval Academy. The ceremony will take place Oct. 1 at the Wallbrook Presbyterian Church, Baltimore. Mrs. William O. Stevens, wife of Professor Stevens, Naval Academy, has returned after having spent the summer at Saco, Maine. Lieut. Comdr. George Keaster joined his family here for the week-end. Mrs. Samuel Bryan, wife of Pay Inspector Bryan, U.S.N., is visiting in Baltimore. The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Rogers, of Belvoir, near Annapolis, was baptized on Sunday afternoon in the Naval Academy chapel by Chaplain Sydney K. Evans, U.S.N. A reception was held at the home of the infant's grandparents, Pay Insp. and Mrs. Samuel Bryan, U.S.N., on College avenue, Annapolis.

Frank H. Mellon, former star athlete of St. John's College, now assistant athletic instructor in the department of physical training, Naval Academy, has resigned to engage in business.

Recent valuable additions to the historical collection at the Naval Academy are gradually being assembled by Prof. Sydney Gunn, curator, into a collection of great value. The autograph book is a remarkable collection of autographs of noted

men, both American and foreign. It contains three letters in the handwriting of George Washington, one from his wife; letters from Jefferson, Madison, Franklin, Lafayette, Paul Jones, Alexander Hamilton, Talleyrand, Bolivar, and many other celebrated men. A statuette of Joan of Arc, a large painting taken from the North German Lloyd steamship Kron Prince, representing Germany's supremacy on the seas; paintings by well-known artists and national and battery colors, presented by Rear Admiral Plunkett, U.S.N., German guns and other weapons also are in the collection.

Appointments in the regiment of midshipmen for the coming year have been announced. The highest commission, that of commander of "five-strippers," was won by Mdsn. Paul E. Phil. His staff consists of Mdsn. Oliver D. Colvin, Jr., sub-commander, with rank of lieutenant commander; James S. MacKinnon, adjutant and signal officer, with rank of lieutenant; Robert K. Wells, commissary and quartermaster, with rank of lieutenant. The four lieutenant commanders, or "four-strippers," who command the battalions, are: Morton E. Serat, Jr., Richard M. Watt, Jr., Carl A. L. Sudberg and Howard Clark.

The "three-strippers," rank of lieutenant, who command the four companies in each of the battalions, making sixteen in the regiment, are: 1st Battalion—Virgil V. Jacomini, Carleton Shugr, Ray C. Hudson and Paul B. Wishart; 2d Battalion—Kenneth H. Noble, Howard H. Hubbell, Edwin P. Small and Sydney B. Dodds; 3d Battalion—Robert C. Sprague, Edwin D. Graves, Jr., Oliver L. Billingsley and Joseph W. Rodes; 4th Battalion—Marion R. Kelly, Frederick G. Clay, John G. Jones and Sterling T. Cloughley.

There are enough positions to be filled by commissioned officers of lesser rank and petty officers to make use of every member of the First Class and to encroach upon the second. Frank S. Revell, former sheriff of Anne Arundel County, conferred with U.S. Senator John Walter Smith, of Maryland, in Washington on Monday, in an effort to secure a half day holiday on Saturdays for workmen in the Naval Academy, which privilege they had during the summer.

The submarine chaser 252 was towed to Annapolis on Monday by the tug Sagamore and turned over to the Naval Academy for use in experimental work which is to be conducted at the naval electrical experiment station. The experiments are to be in connection with certain listening devices.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Sept. 22, 1919.

Plans are being made by the War Camp Community Service for the forming of clubs among the many women who have done such fine work during the war for the entertaining of convalescent soldiers and sailors the coming winter. Lieut. Harry Gilliam, U.S.A., has returned after a short leave at Blue Ridge Summit, Pa. A house party at Dundee Cottage, Virginia Beach, is being enjoyed by the Misses Louise Green, Phyllis Irwin, Kathleen Bain, Rosalie Cofer, Margaret Odenhal, Sue King, Margaret Upshur and Maria Blackstone, of Hampton, Va.; Mdsn. C. Fearn Macklin, Spotswood Quinby, Delmar Jones, Jack Upshur, Allen B. Cook, W. N. McKelvey, Jr., Herbert Goodale, Morgan Watt, Jr., Oswald Goldaugh and Garland Murrell, Lynchburg, Va.; Mrs. John Gardner Quinby is chaperoning Miss Charlotte Starr, of Chestnut Hill, Pa., who has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. B. F. Hutchinson at their home in the navy yard, will join the party to-day.

Mdsn. R. Morgan Watt, Jr., will leave this week to spend a few days with Mdsn. Raleigh Hales at his home, Wilson, N.C. Mrs. Ovid C. Foote and little son have left for Charleston, S.C., to join Lieut. Comdr. E. M. Foote, Med. O., U.S.N.R., who is stationed there. Capt. Bacon P. Pettus, U.S.A., is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Milo Dodd at their home in Portsmouth. Lieut. and Mrs. William Morton Snelling and baby are to leave this week for a two weeks' stay at Virginia Beach, where they will be the guests of Mrs. Snelling's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert de Jarnette.

Capt. James M. Bain, U.S.M.C., who has been stationed at Port au Prince, Haiti, for some time, has arrived to spend a month's leave with his mother, Mrs. T. A. Bain. Lieut. M. J. Stubbins has reported to the clubbing office, navy yard, for duty. Lieut. and Mrs. P. H. Fanning, U.S.N., had a launch party on Sunday, spending the day in Chesapeake Bay. Their guests were Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Segar, F. D. Tebe, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Ketcham, Miss Margaret Ashton, Lieut. and Mrs. J. F. Lankford and daughter, Miss Clara Lankford, and Lieut. and Mrs. H. W. Benjamin.

The members of the United Service Club gave a dance on Wednesday evening at club house, which was chaperoned by Mr. Robert Shultice. Many of the younger society set of girls were their guests. Miss Helen Youngs gave a dance at her home last week for her cousin Mdsn. Jack Upshur. Other guests were the Misses Charlotte Starr, of Chestnut Hill, Pa.; Elizabeth Fechteler, Kathleen Bain, Phyllis Irwin, Mary Land, Madeline Schmidt, Louise Green, Martha Perkins, Rebecca Jordan, Lucy McKelvey, Margaret Hunter, Rosalie Cofer, Hannah Rodman, Blanche White, Sue King, Margaret Upshur, Elizabeth Andrews and a number of junior officers and midshipmen of the U.S. Oklahoma, to which Midshipman Upshur has been attached.

Major and Mrs. Carson arrived on Monday to be the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Herbert H. Drewry. Major Carson is stationed at Camp Upton, N.Y. Mrs. John W. Osler and her daughter, Mrs. Harry M. Martin, of Baltimore, are guests of Mrs. Osler's daughter and son-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. Werdebaugh Ramsey, U.S.N.

Mdsn. Jack Upshur is on a month's leave with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Upshur. Miss Francis H. Hicham, who has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Benjamin F. Hutchinson at their home in the navy yard, has returned to her home at Youngstown, Ohio. Miss Amy Fechteler, who has been spending the summer with relatives in the Catskill Mountains, N.Y., has returned to her home at the naval base. Lieut. William Fechteler, U.S.N., is the guest of his parents, Rear Admiral and Mrs. A. F. Fechteler. Mrs. J. Paulding Murdock and children, who have been spending the summer in the Adirondacks, have returned to their home in Portsmouth. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. E. T. Sublett, who have been guests of Mrs. Paul Howard for some time, have left for Savannah, Ga., where they will be the guests of relatives. Dr. E. H. Tennent, of Washington, has arrived to be the guest of his son and daughter-in-law, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. E. H. Tennent, Jr. Mrs. M. P. Refo is the guest of her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Miles P. Refo, Jr.

Ensign Beverly A. Hart is spending his leave with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. Hart, in Ravenswood, Md. Mrs. Dickman, wife of Major Gen. Joseph T. Dickman, U.S.A., is the guest of her daughter and son-in-law, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Harrison E. Knauss. Later she will leave to join her husband at San Antonio, Texas. Miss Janet Crose gave a picnic party to Lynnhaven Bay on Wednesday evening for Miss Katherine Knight, who is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. R. O. Davis. Other guests were Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. H. E. Knauss, Lieut. and Mrs. R. O. Davis, Miss Elizabeth Fechteler, Lieut. William Fellows, Irvine and Withers, Ensign J. V. Manners and Lieut. W. C. Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Pamperin, who have been guests of their daughter-in-law and son, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. L. S. Pamperin, have returned to their home, Oconto, Wis. Mrs. John Nathaniel Heiner and her mother, Mrs. J. L. Cooper, who have been spending two weeks as guests of relatives near Philadelphia, left on Tuesday to join Lieutenant Heiner, who arrived from France last week.

The attractive new hut just completed for the use of the men at the Virginia Beach club range was formally presented to them last Tuesday by the National Catholic War Council and accepted on the part of the Navy by Rear Admiral A. F. Fechteler, commandant of the 5th Naval District. Lieut. and Mrs. Ralph O. Davis gave a dance Friday evening at Pine Beach Hotel, naval base, for their guest, Miss Katherine Knight, of Washington. Those who attended included Capt. and Mrs. W. M. Crose, Capt. and Mrs. W. B. Bell, Lieut. and Mrs. Harvilland, U.S.N.; Comdr. and Mrs. J. B. Gay, Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. L. S. Pamperin, Lieut. and Mrs. V. A. Clark, the Misses Janet Crose, Anne Groner and Edith Groner, Comdrs. Harry Gard Knox and H. M. Walker, Lieut. Comdr. Frank O'Brien, Lieutenants Derring, Lowe, Stiles, Rorzbach, Leggett and Maloney, U.S.N. The first football practice for the navy yard team was held at the yard athletic field on Friday evening. Y.M.C.A. Phys-

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BRONZES CHINA GLASS STATIONERYLEATHER DRESSING CASES AND
BAGS WITH SILVER FITTINGS

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NEW YORK

ical Director Guthrie will call practice for three evenings this week, the first having been held last evening at the Marine Barracks.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Sept. 19, 1919.

Mrs. Erhard Guenther was hostess at a delightful luncheon on Tuesday at the Country Club in honor of Mrs. Robert Courtney Loving, who with her little daughters will leave here Friday for Fort Douglas, Utah, where Colonel Loving is stationed. Major William Holcomb has returned from overseas and is at Camp Travis. One of the enjoyable events of the week was the musical tea given on Monday evening by Mrs. B. L. Taylor. The occasion was the birthday anniversary of Col. A. D. Bruce. Major and Mrs. Minus and children have returned from an all summer visit to La Jolla, Calif.

Mrs. Menzie, wife of Lieut. James Menzie, has returned from a visit to the East. Mr. and Mrs. Albert Steves, Jr., Miss Edna Steves and Miss Bessie Appman intend leaving Sunday for Omaha, Neb., to attend the wedding of Walter Steves and Miss Dorothy Bingham, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Gonzales Bingham, which is to take place Wednesday evening.

Mrs. T. A. Coleman received the following telegram from General Pershing yesterday, dated Washington: "My sincere thanks to the members of the Blue Bonnet League for its cordial welcome and birthday greetings." Col. and Mrs. Hiram Phillips and little son, John Cornelius, are located in their quarters, 109 Cavalry post. One of the enjoyable dinner parties of last week at the Argyle Hotel was attended by a number of well known members of the social set from Fort Sam Houston. Among them were Major Gen. Joseph T. Dickman, Major and Mrs. C. W. Foster, Colonel Johnston, Col. and Mrs. Casad, Col. and Mrs. George Skinner, Col. and Mrs. McMillan and Major and Mrs. E. W. Scott.

The marriage of Capt. W. L. Bull, C.W.S., 79th Division, and Miss Jess Douglas took place last Monday afternoon at the First Presbyterian Church. Major and Mrs. Henry Terrell arrived Thursday and are located at the St. Anthony Hotel, preparatory to taking up their quarters at the West Texas Military Academy, where Major Terrell is to be commandant.

Col. George E. Stewart arrived in the city Saturday for a visit to his little daughter, Elizabeth, and Mrs. Cora Odgen Wilson.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Robert N. Bodine have arrived and are at home at the arsenal, where Colonel Bodine is in command. Col. and Mrs. A. D. Cummings and son, Avery, Jr., are guests of Mrs. Nayard Ames Wells on Alamo Heights. Col. Alonzo Gray, post commander, who was operated upon ten days ago at the Fort Sam Houston base hospital, is improving, but will be confined to the hospital for some time.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Calif., Sept. 18, 1919.

Miss Katherine Cox and Miss Catherine Cheatham left last Sunday for the East, the former to resume her studies at Vassar College and the latter to enter a girls' school near New York. Allen Shapley, who has been spending the summer with his uncle and aunt, Capt. and Mrs. H. N. Gleason, left to resume his studies in the East. Col. and Mrs. Swan are here visiting their daughter, Mrs. Milton Reed. Colonel Swan is American consul at Southampton, England, and is enjoying an extended leave. Capt. and Mrs. H. M. Gleason entertained at dinner on Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Milton E. Reed and Col. and Mrs. Swan. Mrs. Joseph L. Jayne entertained at luncheon last week for Mrs. Albert Gleaves, house guest of Mrs. H. B. Price, of Yerba Buena. Mrs. Gleaves sailed on Tuesday for Shanghai to join Rear Admiral Gleaves. Those present were Mesdames Gleaves, C. A. Gove, H. B. Price, Edson Adams, G. L. Bayard, Florence Fingst, Miss Laura McKinty and Albert McCormack.

Comdr. L. M. Cox is again on duty after a short illness. Comdr. P. H. Frets, former outside superintendent in the hull division, has been granted an additional three months' leave. He will probably be retired on account of ill health. Comdr. Lee S. Border has arrived to succeed him. Lieut. Seldon Almon is expected shortly for duty on the U.S.S. Crosby. Capt. and Mrs. Edward Dorn have left for Bremerton, Wash., after a short visit in San Francisco. Mrs. James H. Bull, who is at the Fairmont Hotel in that city for a brief visit, entertained at luncheon last week for Mrs. Dorn and Mrs. Graham Halpine. Mrs. Halpine has followed the U.S.S. New Mexico north. Lieutenant Halpine is attached to that ship. Mrs. W. R. Shoemaker and Miss Shoemaker are making their headquarters in San Francisco for the present.

Miss Louise Burgle has left for Paris Island, S.C., as the guest of Col. and Mrs. Hughey. Capt. W. V. Tomb entertained aboard the U.S.S. Arctostock at an informal dinner on Tuesday. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. William E. Baughman entertained at dinner on Monday for Lieut. Comdr. and Mesdames C. W. Yates and J. F. Riorden, Mesdames G. O. Klotz and J. M. Richards, Lieut. Robert Benson and Howard Stack, and Ensign Head. Lieut. F. J. McManamon has left to join the U.S.S. Mississippi.

Col. and Mrs. Robert McMillan are visiting the latter's father, Judge T. Z. Blakeman, in San Francisco. Colonel McMillan has been ordered to duty at Fort Winfield Scott. Comdr. John Ferguson entertained at tea on Sunday on the U.S.S. Wyoming. Lieut. James W. Rodway has reported for duty at the hospital.

(Continued on next page.)

MURAD

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THAT old-fashioned Turkish taste in Murad is one of its chief charms.

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There are other cigarettes—but no "others" like Murad.

It is true that "ordinary" cigarettes cost a trifle less.

MURAD

Makers of the Highest Grade Turkish and Egyptian Cigarettes in the World

20

Judge for yourself!

(Continued from preceding page.)

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Sallee, the former a captain in the U.S. Marine Corps, on duty at the barracks here during the war, visited friends in Vallejo this week en route to Manila, where Mr. Sallee is to engage in business. Capt. and Mrs. L. W. Hoyt have arrived from Quantico, Va. Capt. and Mrs. Erdman, who were living at the barracks, are now established in Oakland.

Mrs. Lincoln Karmany entertained with a luncheon yesterday for Mrs. Frederic L. Bradman, Mrs. Russell Davis and Mrs. Thomas Watson, recent arrivals. Those asked to meet them were Messdames H. M. Gleason, L. M. Cox, Hugo W. Osterhaus, C. C. Riner, George, of Pasadena, Milton Reed, C. McL. Lott, F. A. Ramsey and Eugene Ryan.

Congressman Frear, chairman of the aviation board investigating spruce purchases on this coast, W. W. McGee, of New York, and Clarence F. Lea, of California, visited the yard on Monday after making an inspection of the Benicia Arsenal. Congressman Frear declared it was not necessary to present further arguments in behalf of this station as a Navy base, as the board will be strong supporters of Mare Island. The U.S.S. Rhode Island and U.S.S. Nebraska are here. Their crews are rapidly being reduced, due to demobilization. The U.S. collier Jason is to come to the yard this week, and the U.S. collier Jupiter is also due for repairs at an early date. The U.S.N. submarine chasers 275 and 276 arrived this week to be placed out of commission. They are to be turned over to the Army. The U.S.S. Renshaw, O'Bannon and Burns have left for San Francisco en route to San Diego.

STATE FORCES.

4TH INFANTRY, MINN.—COL. H. A. BELLOWES.

The 4th Infantry of Minnesota served as a guard of honor for President Wilson and his party in the parade held in Minneapolis on Sept. 9. Following the escort battalion a hollow square of six companies was formed, surrounding the ten motor cars in which the Presidential party rode. The President's address was delivered in the National Guard Armory, all the arrangements there being in the hands of the 4th Infantry. The 4th Infantry also had charge of guarding the State Capitol during the President's visit. By a reciprocal arrangement, eleven companies of the 4th went to St. Paul in the morning to assist the 6th Infantry, and four companies of the 6th came to Minneapolis in the afternoon to take part in the parade there.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The State Guardsmen of Massachusetts, who have been performing such highly efficient and valuable service in preserving law and order in Boston during the strike of policemen, have received substantial recognition from appreciative citizens in all walks of life, who have started a fund for them and also for the loyal police. While the fund, which will be raised throughout the state, will be used partly for the men who have served in the present emergency, it will be made permanent and will be used to assist men who, in future emergencies, may be called upon to make sacrifices to uphold the Government. State Guardsmen now on active duty receive \$1.55 per day, and the fund will be used to increase this amount for men with dependents. The idea is to have the money raised by spontaneous contributions from everyone who cares to support orderly government now and in the future.

Governor Coolidge has received letters from all over the country commending his promptness in ordering out the troops to protect life and property, and his firmness and that of Police Commissioner Curtis in not taking back the striking policemen. As to the number of men of the State Guard on duty in Boston, Adjutant General Jesse F. Stevens on Sept. 20 said:

"We have on duty in Boston to-day 7,157 members of the State Guard. We have increased the number of men per company and have asked for recruits. We are assembling the old 17th Regiment of the State Guard. When these units are filled and called out, we shall have approximately 12,000 men. In addition, the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia is being recruited under General Sweetser, and that organization will probably add 7,000 to 8,000 more. So that we shall have available for use if necessary about 20,000. These troops will be used if necessary before any call is issued for Federal troops. In my opinion the contingency of using Federal troops is so remote that it is practically negligible."

Recruiting men for their pre-war commands by former officers of the M.V.M. is stated to be exceedingly difficult. The captain of one company of the 5th Regiment said, on Sept. 22,

that he had succeeded so far in mustering but twenty men of his company, and that this is the largest number thus far enrolled in any company in the regiment. Some, it was stated, have but four or five men and several have none at all. The old men show no inclination to return to service."

NEW JERSEY.

Adjutant Gen. Frederick Gilkyson of New Jersey, in sending out confidential telegrams recently to commanding officers of certain state troops advising them to be in readiness for immediate mobilization on account of riots in Camden, did so without authority from Governor Runyon, it is stated, and the latter criticized General Gilkyson for acting without the necessary authority. Governor Runyon issued a statement Sept. 18, saying it is a well-understood principle that whenever the services of the state Militia are required appeal is made direct to the Governor, who, under the constitution, is the only one vested with authority to call out the Militia, or even notify them to be in readiness for such a call. "So far as the South Jersey situation is concerned," said Governor Runyon, "there has been absolutely nothing brought to my attention to warrant the action so far taken. The communication by the Adjutant General conveyed the impression that information had come to his office justifying the military order issued. That information could only come from the Governor's office, and it would have to have been a serious situation that would warrant anybody to utilize motion-picture calls for Militiamen to assemble at their armories for mobilization, and to have similar notices publicly announced in large amusement halls."

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

BARRY.—Born at Niagara Falls, Ontario, Canada, Aug. 26, 1919, to the wife of Mr. Arthur P. Barry, 176th Canadian Inf., a daughter, Aylis Hope Lloyd.

FARNER.—Born at Camp Merritt, N.J., Sept. 20, 1919, to the wife of Lieut. Harry J. Farner, U.S.A., a daughter, June Whiting Farner.

JOYNER.—Born Sept. 4, 1919, to the wife of Capt. Ralph Leslie Joyner, U.S.A., a daughter, Edna McDonald Joyner.

HEDRICK.—Born at Winchester, Va., Sept. 15, 1919, to the wife of Lieut. Benjamin M. Hedrick, U.S.A., a son.

KURTZ.—Born at San Diego, Calif., Aug. 30, 1919, to the wife of Lieut. Lawrence A. Kurtz, U.S.A., a son, Lawrence Archibald Kurtz, Jr.

MARRIOTT.—Born at Syracuse, Ind., Sept. 21, 1919, to the wife of Capt. C. L. Marriott, Coast Art., U.S.A., a daughter, Natalie Marriott.

SCHRADER.—Born at Boston, Mass., Sept. 19, 1919, to the wife of Lieut. A. E. Schrader, U.S.N., a son, Albert Ernest Schrader, Jr.

SPRUANCE.—Born at Indianapolis, Ind., on Sept. 21, 1919, to the wife of Comdr. Raymond Ames Spruance, U.S.N., a daughter.

WALDMANN.—Born at Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill., Sept. 2, 1919, to the wife of Lieut. Col. Carl A. Waldmann, U.S.A., a daughter, Marion Lou Waldmann.

MARRIED.

BERGER-KOHLER.—At York, Pa., Aug. 28, 1919, Lieut. Clyde Berger, Tank Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Mary Kohler.

BULL-DOUGLASS.—At San Antonio, Texas, Sept. 15, 1919, Capt. W. L. Bull, U.S.A., and Miss Jess Douglass.

CONOLLY-BATCHELDER.—At Peoria, Ill., Sept. 19, 1919, Lieut. Col. Whitman R. Conolly, 3d Art., U.S.A., and Miss Corinne Batchelder.

HELMICK-STOCK.—At Hillsdale, Mich., Sept. 13, 1919, Lieut. Col. Charles Gardiner Helmick, Field Art., U.S.A., and Miss Leah Louise Stock.

MARRON-FICKEN.—At Hendersonville, N.C., Sept. 22, 1919, Lieut. A. B. Marron, Constr. Corps, U.S.N., and Miss Katherine Margaret Ficken.

PETERSON-CLEMENTS.—At San Antonio, Texas, Sept. 9, 1919, Lieut. Edwin E. Peterson, U.S.A., to Miss Sarah Clements, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Clements.

RICHARDS-WILLIAMS.—At Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 15, 1919, Major Harold R. Richards, U.S.A., to Miss Ruth M. Williams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Williams.

BUCKMAN-ARMSTRONG.—At Wilmington, Del., Sept. 20, 1919, John Hamilton Buckman, formerly captain, U.S.N.A., and Miss Mary Warner Armstrong, daughter of the late Alfred Warner Armstrong and Mrs. Elmo F. Armstrong, of Altadena, Calif., and Wilmington, Del.

WADE-PEARSON.—At Columbus, Ga., Sept. 13, 1919, Lieut. Arthur B. Wade, U.S.A., and Miss Esther Siegfried Pearson, daughter of Major William H. Pearson, U.S.A., retired, and sister-in-law of Major Gen. C. T. Menoher, U.S.A.

DIED.

ABBOT.—Died at Hillsboro, Ill., Aug. 31, 1919, William Abbot, Class of 1872, U.S.M.A., and later second lieutenant, 9th U.S. Infantry, resigned in March, 1876.

BATCHELOR.—Died on Sept. 6, 1919, Mrs. Emily Brewster Batchelor, eldest daughter of Col. and Mrs. C. G. Brewster, of Laredo, Texas, and sister of Mrs. Arnold, wife of Col. Alfred C. Arnold, U.S.A., Mrs. Hanson, wife of Col. Linwood E. Hanson, U.S.A., and Mrs. Potter, wife of Lieut. Col. Paul C. Potter, U.S.A.

BUCK.—Died at Picatinny Arsenal, N.J., Sept. 1, 1919, Mrs. Maude Sawyer Bucky, wife of Capt. Wilmarth S. Bucky, Med. Corps, U.S.A.

GOHN.—Died at East St. Louis, Ill., Sept. 15, 1919, Mr. William J. Gohn, father of Col. Joseph F. Gohn, U.S.A.

MORRIS.—Died at New York city, Sept. 24, 1919, C. Rosalie Morris, sister of Capt. Lewis Morris, U.S.N.

ROBBINS.—Died at San Francisco, Calif., Sept. 7, 1919, Reuel D. Robbins, father of Lieut. Comdr. Irving W. Robbins, Med. Corps, U.S.N.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Sept. 22, 1919.

Col. and Mrs. J. B. Bennett are entertaining Miss Elisabeth Van Brunt, of Kansas City, Mo. Col. and Mrs. E. B. Fuller returned Saturday from a fortnight's absence in Philadelphia, where Colonel Fuller attended the Masonic conclave. Col. and Mrs. Frank Winn were guests last week of Mrs. Winn's niece, Mrs. O. S. Albright, and Captain Albright. They were en route to Laredo, Texas. Capt. L. M. Riley, formerly aide to Gen. James McRae, commandant of the Disciplinary Barracks, has been transferred to Hoboken, N.J., where he is attached to the Transportation Corps. Mr. and Mrs. Howard Gordon, of Leavenworth, have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Dorothy, to Mr. Allen Ross Highfield on Oct. 4 at 801 Middle street. The couple will be at home after Nov. 15 at Crooked Lake, Fla. Mr. Highfield was recently attached to the 49th Infantry at Fort Leavenworth as a first lieutenant. He served abroad for fifteen months.

Capt. and Mrs. James Summersett, who have been guests of Mrs. Summersett's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Galvin, in Leavenworth, left on Saturday for Fort Sam Houston. Col. Sedgwick Rice, formerly commandant of the Disciplinary Barracks, spent a part of last week at Fort Leavenworth visiting old friends, en route East to spend a leave before joining his command in Texas. Captain Wilmer has arrived to take charge of finances pertaining to construction work at the fort and Disciplinary Barracks. He will relieve Captain Mathews, of the post, and Lieutenant Flynn, at the Disciplinary Barracks. Work on the new apartment house for bachelor officers at the Disciplinary Barracks is being rushed and the officials hope to have the quarters finished by Dec. 1, which is one month earlier than expected.

While Col. Samuel Ham, with Mrs. Ham and a colored maid,

POWDER IN SHOES AS WELL AS GUNS

Foot-Ease to Be Added to Equipment of Hospital Corps at Fort Wayne.

Under the above heading the Detroit Free Press, among other things says: "The theory is that soldiers whose feet are in good condition can walk further and faster than soldiers who have corns and bunions incased in rawhide."

The Plattsburg Camp Manual advises men in training to shake Foot-Ease in their shoes each morning.

There is no foot comforter equal to Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic, healing powder to be shaken into the shoes and sprinkled in the foot-bath for hot, tired, aching, perspiring, smarting, swollen, tender feet, corns, bunions, blisters or callouses. What wouldn't you give to be relieved of one day's pain of your corns and bunions? Here is relief for every day. You won't realize this until you have tried Allen's Foot-Ease yourself. You simply forget all about your feet, they are made so comfortable. ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE is sold by all Post Stores and Army Canteens.

were riding in a machine in Leavenworth on Sept. 19 the machine struck Mrs. Lena Olson, who sustained injuries from which she died in ten minutes. Colonel Ham was driving at a speed of ten miles an hour. In meeting another automobile he steered to one side of the road and the wheels of his machine fell into a rut. The machine lurched to one side just as Mrs. Olson stepped into the path. Eye-witnesses of the accident confirm Colonel Ham's explanation. He has recently been discharged from a hospital, and the shock following the accident caused a nervous breakdown. Colonel Ham was severely wounded while in action overseas. Capt. William W. Powell, who recently returned from France, spent last week as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. McCown Hunt in Leavenworth. He left on Saturday for station in Arizona. Major Samuel J. Smith, Ch.C., U.S.A., on duty at the Disciplinary Barracks for the past two years, has returned from a six weeks' leave. He made a tour of the Great Lakes and the East. Major Smith attended the national convention of Veterans of Foreign Wars held in Providence, R.I., and was re-elected national chaplain of the order. He was presented with a gold medal in appreciation of his services to the organization.

Capt. and Mrs. Jack Spier and daughters, Jeanne and Gertrude, who are en route to Washington to spend the winter, were guests last week of Mrs. Spier's aunt, Mrs. E. Michael, in Leavenworth. Major and Mrs. Harding Polk entertained at dinner Friday. Later with their guests, Col. and Mrs. Sherburne Whipple, Capt. and Mrs. Emmett Addis and Col. Julian Lindsay, they attended the dance at Pope Hall. Major and Mrs. Xavier Blauvelt and children have taken quarters on Riverside. Major Blauvelt relieves Major Walter Smith at the Disciplinary Barracks, who left last week for Honolulu. Mrs. Robert George, wife of Chaplain George, who has been acting as assistant to the hostess of the Community House in Leavenworth, has been made assistant to Mrs. Lois White Henderson, librarian at the post Y.M.C.A. Capt. Reese H. Huston, Signal Corps, was honorably discharged at Fort Leavenworth on Sept. 20.

Major Gen. Charles Muir has issued a drastic order against speeding motorists, which went into effect Sept. 20. Any civilian found violating the order will be excluded from the reservation, and if he returns will be dealt with severely.

Major Fancher, formerly of Fort Leavenworth, has sailed from Brest and is to be met in New York on Sept. 24 by Mrs. Fancher, who has been visiting in Binghamton and New Amsterdam, N.Y. Capt. Louis Whitney has been detailed to the Leavenworth high school as professor of military science and tactics. His home is in Denver.

Major J. A. Stevens has been elected secretary of the Officers' Club to fill the vacancy caused by the departure of Major Walter Smith. Mrs. O. E. Wolf is expected to arrive the last of the week from New York to join Major Wolf at Fort Leavenworth. Major and Mrs. Joseph Topham have taken quarters at 19-B Kansas place. Miss Lou Ulme went to Kansas City Saturday to be the guest of Miss Mildred Heath at a tea-dance at the Hotel Muehlbach.

4TH DIVISION AT CAMP DODGE.

Camp Dodge, Iowa, Sept. 13, 1919.

The 4th Division Association is holding a series of meetings and conferences at Camp Dodge. The first big assembly since arrival from overseas will be held Sept. 20, and among those attending will be Brig. Gen. B. A. Poore, president of the association; Brig. Gen. E. B. Babbitt, who commanded the 4th Division Artillery Brigade in France, and the officers and men now at Camp Dodge or in the vicinity. Among matters to be considered are plans for memorials at Arlington Cemetery, Washington; the erection of monuments in France, and recognition of state chapters of the association. The organization contemplates publishing a monthly magazine to be called "Ivy Leaves." Lieut. Col. H. W. Stiness, Division Judge Advocate, is at present in charge.

Pending occupation of the Y.W.C.A. Hostess House by the commissioned personnel, a temporary Officers' Club has been fitted up. General Babbitt, camp commander, has been actively interested in plans, which promise to foster a closer relationship between the many officers scattered throughout the large area of the camp.

Major and Mrs. Francis Fuller are living at the Hyperion Club. Major Fuller commanded the 10th Machine Gun Battalion in France, and has been appointed division machine gun officer. Chaplain Francis B. Ward has been appointed morale officer. Majors Fletcher and Cole, 59th Inf., have been making records on the golf course at the Hyperion Club. With the demobilization of the detachment from the 1st Division the personnel of the Demobilization Group is to be further reduced. At present the Camp Dodge group remains one of the last five in the country to continue this work, but the capacity has been already reduced to less than 300 per day.

ARMY SUPPLY BASE.

Army Supply Base, Norfolk, Va., Sept. 23, 1919.

Major General Cronkhite has left the base for station at Fort Monroe. His departure is much regretted. Major Paul Crank has been designated commanding officer, Army Supply Base. He has under his command five companies of the 12th Infantry, whose principal duty is guarding supplies which are being returned from France. On Sept. 22 the railroad men in the yards of the base struck. As there were a half dozen ships which had to be unloaded and as trains must run if the ships were to be unloaded the 12th Infantry was called on, and within an hour Major Crank had picked out men with railroad experience and the trains were running as usual. Owing to this prompt action the Government was saved thousands of dollars. The strikers planned well but failed to take into consideration that this is emergency work of the Government to save millions of dollars to the taxpayers of the country through the salvaging of property returned from the battlefields of France, and also that 12th Infantry soldiers can adapt themselves to any situation when called on by the Government.

The officers of the 12th Infantry have established a club and officers' mess, to which all officers at the Army Base have been invited. The contractors, who under Colonel Butler erected the Army Supply Base buildings, are fast moving their equipment. Colonel Butler and his staff expect to remain here for some time to wind up the affairs of the construction department. Captain Dwyer made a flying trip to New York city recently to bring back Mrs. Dwyer and their young son, William Dwyer, Jr.

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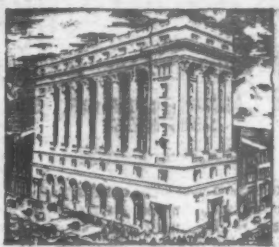
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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Answers Department is intended for the information of all readers of the paper. We do not answer questions as to personal standing in examinations or individual prospects of appointment or call to duty. Inquiries are so numerous and so varied in character, and in so many cases require time for special research, that we are unable to respond to the request for a personal reply to letters. Inquiries will be answered in the paper as soon as possible after their receipt. Questions must be accompanied by name and address of inquirer.

A. J. R.—As to your eligibility for appointment as field clerk, apply to The A.G.

O. G.—Regarding failure to receive allotment and allowance apply through channel. Family allowances on the part of the Government will not be continued beyond the emergency.

P. D. B.—Send a statement of your commissioned service during the war to the Auditor, through the channel, and ask for difference in pay because of your exercising command above grade in the field of operations or preparing troops for service overseas.

D. H.—If there were casualties on either side in your skirmish with hostile Moros in Mindanao, April, 1908, write to The Adjutant General for Philippine Campaign Badge.

PORT JAY.—Your rifle qualification of June, 1917, held good for one year only. Ask for an opportunity now to requalify, as marksmanship for qualification pay is being resumed.

H. H. D.—Apply to The A.G. for information regarding opportunities for commission. Why not ask your C.O. for advice?

O. W. R.—The Nicaraguan Campaign Medal was given to officers and men of the Navy and Marine Corps in the expedition which established stable government in Nicaragua in 1912. The obverse shows Mount Motombo, surrounded by the inscription, "Nicaraguan Campaign, 1912." The ribbon is blue, crimson, blue, with narrow crimson edges.

B. D.—Watch the proceedings of Congress on the bill to give bonus and travel pay to those discharged for immediate reenlistment.

H. C.—You go on your third period when your present one-year term expires, as your present term is completing a "second hitch," so to speak. You must re-enlist within three months to count your service continuous.

O. A. T.—The law that was passed to protect members of the Service from dispossession and other acts during the war is known as the Civil Rights Act. It is too large for reproduction here. The law officer of your station or the public library should have a copy.

O. D. C.—See Para. 178-180, Army Regulations, for conditions of entrance into the Soldiers' Home at Washington. Apply to the Board of Commissioners of the home.

R. M. S.—As the doctor you mention is not in the Regular Army, we suggest that you ask The Adjutant General.

MEDICAL asks: (1) I was commissioned in M.R.O. Aug. 5, 1917, as first lieutenant; called to active duty Jan. 31, 1918, and reported for duty Feb. 5, 1918. How much pay, if any, should I receive for the six months' inactive duty? (2) Should a Medical officer, who was forty-four years old, grade of first lieutenant, have had a promotion after six months' service in the Army during the European war? Answer: (1) None. (2) Not necessarily.

O. A. N.—As your re-enlistment was conditional, it is not apparent that you should have been put in your former grade. As we have no parallel case, we advise an inquiry through the channel, stating all the particulars.

NU-FOGY.—In the J.A.G. opinion on page 1706, Aug. 9, you will note the word "hereafter," which means that after the passage of the law quoted longevity pay accrues for active duty on the retired list. This does not authorize payment of longevity in similar circumstances preceding the date of the law quoted.

T. O. A. asks: What was the date of sailing from San Francisco of the 13th Infantry on its first tour of duty in the Philippines? Answer: April 28, 1899.

BYRN MAWR.—Section 24, N.D.A., providing for promotion on the retired list, applies to the Army only. Similar provision for the Navy and Marine Corps was made in a subsequent Naval Appropriation bill. Consult the Navy Year Book, or write to the Bureau of Navigation.

L. O. S.—Under the circumstances you mention you were entitled to retain your rank upon re-enlistment under Circular 344, July 10, 1919. You should state your case to the A.G.O. of the Army, through the channel, and request an adjustment.

M. R.—The monthly base pay of a musician, first class, in the Navy is \$32. There is an addition of ten per cent. increase, which makes it \$35.20.

O. B. asks: Is there any known mechanical registering device that may be used in the training of a soldier in quick and double time? Answer: We know of officers having used a metronome (the instrument used for indicating and marking exact time in music) for this purpose, and there is also the telemeter, which has been used in indoor drills.

O. H. W.—Men who served with the Army in the Vera Cruz expedition are not entitled to the Victory medal for service in the A.E.F. Send your record of service, with request, to The Adjutant General.

S. V. D.—The organization composed of men who have won the Medal of Honor, D.S.O., etc., is now called the Army and Navy Legion of Valor. Inquiries concerning the organization may be addressed to the adjutant, John Brosnan, 389 Third street, Brooklyn, N.Y.

J. V. A.—To find the home address of an emergency officer discharged from the Army write The Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D.C.

RETIRED ENLISTED MAN'S PAY.—We are informed by the A.G.O. of the Army that the Act of Congress of May 18, 1917, which increased the enlisted men's pay during the emergency, did not affect the pay of those on the retired list on May 18, 1917, and the act prescribed that the additional emergency pay should not be included when computing retired pay for those transferred to the retired list on and after May 18, 1917; therefore all enlisted men who were placed on the retired list after that date were retired on the same basis as

those retired prior to that date. The Act of July 11, 1919, merely continues the provision of the Act of May 18, 1917, without change. Answering your second question, you are advised that under the present legislation retired enlisted men are not entitled to three-fourths of the emergency pay received by them prior to their retirement.

CAMP LIBRARIAN, CAMP GRANT.—The Journal of the Royal Artillery, Woolwich, England, is a representative British artillery publication. The British infantry arm has no publication so far as we know. The Army and Navy Gazette, 22, Essex street, Strand, W.C., London, England, covers both services admirably.

R. O.—The application of a Reserve officer is given consideration for appointment in the Army to fill vacancies. Write The A.G. of the Army, Washington, as to filing application, etc.

FORT GEORGE WRIGHT.

Fort George Wright, Wash., Sept. 14, 1919.

Governor Hart entertained Col. and Mrs. Gordon, Col. and Mrs. Ford, Mrs. R. K. Smith and Miss Ellen Gordon in his box at the state fair on Derby day. Captain Walsh, Field Artillery, is temporarily stationed at Fort Wright, undergoing examination for promotion.

Col. and Mrs. Allen Macy Smith and Miss Jane Drew are guests of their son and daughter-in-law, Major and Mrs. R. K. Smith. Colonel Smith, since his return from France, has been stationed at Otisville, N.Y., and is now en route to Fort McDowell, Calif., for station.

On Thursday afternoon Mrs. Ford entertained a motoring party in honor of Mrs. Allen M. Smith and Miss Drew. The party drove through the pine woods and over the lava beds to Hangman's Creek, returning home for tea. The guests included Mrs. Allen M. Smith, Miss Drew, Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Lister and Mrs. Richards Smith. Miss Ellen Gordon entertained the younger set of the post at a card party Friday evening, the prize being won by Lieut. Francis Simpson. Mrs. Walter Nichols, of Spokane, entertained Saturday evening at a supper-dance at the Country Club in honor of her son, Edwin Lavigne, who has just returned from Mesopotamia, where he served for two years with the British army. Among the guests were many Fort Wright people, including Lieut. and Mrs. Wear and Lieutenants De Ware, Colburn and Simpson.

Lieut. and Mrs. Harry Sepulveda, late of the 21st Infantry, stationed at Fort Wright, were guests of Capt. and Mrs. McKee while in San Francisco. The McKees are also Fort George Wright people, being temporarily in San Francisco, where Captain McKee is undergoing treatment at Letterman Hospital. The Sepulvedas are on their way to China, where they will be stationed with the 15th Infantry. En route they took a month's leave, which they spent in New York and Boston.

Col. and Mrs. Gordon entertained at dinner Sunday for Major John Byrne. Mrs. Byrne and Miss Katherine are in Seattle, where Major Byrne has just bought a handsome home. Miss Katherine Byrne has entered the University prep. school there. Capt. and Mrs. Nix entertained at the theater in Spokane in honor of Col. and Mrs. Gordon on Tuesday night. Capt. and Mrs. Nix entertained at dinner Saturday in honor of their cousins, Messrs. Newman. The most important event of the social calendar at Fort Wright was the President's visit to Spokane. Fort Wright troops, headed by Colonel Gordon and staff, formed the President's escort. The President, accompanied by the music of the 21st Infantry band, passed through the streets of the city amid the cheering throngs. During the parade the post people occupied reserved seats at the recruiting office, on Riverside avenue, and at the Spokane Club. The officers comprising the President's official escort were guests at the National Guard Armory, where the President delivered his address. After the parade many Fort Wright people went to the theater, later entertaining at tea at the Davenport Hotel.

The Camp Lewis team met defeat in their debut at the natatorium against Fort Wright. The Tacoma boys were helped against the pitching of Exeter, the local crack, who was in fine form, weather conditions being suited to his delivery. The dark day made his fast pitching a source of much trouble to the Camp Lewis hitters, while he broke his curve over with his usual consistency. At the close of the game the score was 9 to 1, in favor of Fort Wright.

WASHINGTON BARRACKS.

Washington Barracks, D.C., Sept. 20, 1919.

The U.S.S. Manley arrived during the week from Newport, here for recruiting purposes. She is visited by many callers and sightseers from the city as well as by persons on this post. Lieut. Comdr. H. E. Page, U.S.N., is in command. The Manley is a veteran of the late war, having sustained a serious accident on March 19, 1918, while in European waters when her stern was blown off by a depth charge. Mrs. Campbell King and her ten-year-old twins, Dick Ingram King and Barbara King, are recent arrivals from Flat Rock, N.C., to join General King. Col. and Mrs. Meriwether L. Walker and daughter are also welcome additions to the "west-siders."

In the welcoming parade of Sept. 17, in Washington, given in honor of Gen. John J. Pershing and the 1st Division, this post was second only to General Pershing in the place of honor and number of cheers received along the entire route. Brig. Gen. Campbell King, H. G. Bishop, Preston Brown and W. B. Burr and Col. A. L. Conger, Edgar T. Collins, M. E. Locke, James B. Gowen, R. H. Williams and Hjalmer Erickson and Lieut. Col. H. A. Smith, with others, ably represented this garrison in the historical affair. On reaching Nineteenth street the officers of this post, with General Pershing, returned in the reviewing stand in front of the White House. Col. Joseph Wheeler, jr., in charge of Dragoon Division of the Adjutant General's Office, which is located on this post, is progressing well with his huge task. There are now fourteen states besides the District of Columbia accessible for examination work. The clerical force has been increased to 390.

Col. E. B. Fuller, retired, and Mrs. Fuller, of Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, have been guests of Gen. and Mrs. H. A. Smith for a few days. Miss Dorothy Heintzelman, daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Stuart Heintzelman, was hostess at a charming party on Tuesday, her guests being Misses Theresa Cooper, Polly Brooke, Elizabeth and Helen Orlan, Lieutenant Vidmer, Mdm. Harmon Resende, Graham Hodges, Jack Shaw, Donald McKnew and Bassett Blackley. A swim was first enjoyed during the afternoon, ending in a supper at Miss Heintzelman's home. Gen. and Mrs. Heintzelman, who have returned from a few days' trip to New York, assisted at the supper entertainment. Lieut. (j.g.) J. E. Keirnan, U.S. Naval Academy, Class of 1919, who was No. 4 in his class, was detached from duty aboard the U.S.S. Manley on Sept. 18 and left the same day for Annapolis to enter as a student in the post-graduate class at the Academy. Lieutenant Keirnan made many friends among Army people while here. Mrs. James B. Gowen was hostess at a delightful tea party on Tuesday to meet Col. and Mrs. E. B. Fuller. Many of the officers and ladies on the post were invited, a number of former Fort Leavenworth friends being present.

CAMP BOYD.

Camp Boyd, El Paso, Texas, Sept. 10, 1919.

A convoy of twenty-two Class B trucks, one Packard gas tank and two Dodge touring cars left El Paso for Douglas, Fort Huachuca and Nogales, Ariz., on Aug. 17 for the purpose of delivering these trucks at the above stations. Lieut. Stephen E. Stanciano, with a detail of thirty enlisted men, was in command. The trip and return was made in ten days, with many difficulties encountered during this time. Roads were very poor and in some places there were no roads except those made by the convoy. But with these delays and several short delays on account of engine trouble, the trip was made in record time.

Lieut. Arville E. Temple, F.A., reported at this station for duty from Fort Wingate, N.M. He was formerly stationed here

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and we were all glad to welcome his return. Lieut. Clint O. Ferring, H. J. Kiecklighter, M.T.O., officers returned from overseas, were assigned for duty here this week. Lieutenant Ferring was stationed here during the early period of the war.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Sept. 15, 1919.

Miss Mary K. Eggleston and her brother, Midan. Jack Eggleston, who have been guests of friends in Kendridge, Va., have returned. Mrs. Olga Grey West, who has been the guest of Comdr. and Mrs. Jesse B. Gay, has returned to Portsmouth. Lieut. George Tyler Terrell, of Louisville, Ky., who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Tisdale in Portsmouth, has returned to duty. Comdr. and Mrs. C. B. Price spent the week-end at the Navy rifle range, Virginia Beach. Miss Elizabeth Reichter had a yachting party Sunday afternoon for Misses Charlotte Starr, of Chestnut Hill, Pa., and Frances Hitchcock, of Youngstown, Ohio. Miss Starr and Miss Hitchcock are the guests of Capt. and Mrs. B. F. Hutchinson at the navy yard. Mrs. John E. Marshall, jr., and children, who have been spending the summer at Mountain Lake, have returned home.

The War Camp Community Service will close Red Circle Club No. 1 on Oct. 1 and combine it with Red Circle Club No. 2, where the enlisted men will have every comfort provided for them. The cafeteria, reading and entertainment rooms are among the most attractive in Norfolk and some forms of entertainment takes place every evening. The club will be the "Hospitality Hall" of the W.O.O.S.

The officers of the old 4th Virginia Regiment had a meeting at the armory Sunday for the purpose of reorganizing the association of veterans. Col. E. B. Goodwyn, of Emporia, was chosen president. When America entered the world war the 4th was camped on the Jamestown boulevard for several months. Later it went to Annapolis and became a part of the 29th Division at Camp McClellan.

Capt. and Mrs. Benjamin F. Hutchinson gave a supper-dance Friday for Misses Starr and Hitchcock, the younger society set from Norfolk and Portsmouth, the midshipmen and junior officers attached to the U.S.S. Oklahoma, and other officers on this station. Miss Janet Cross has returned after several weeks' spent at Lynn, Mass. Misses Sarah and Margaret Spradling left on Saturday for Auburn, Ala., where Miss Sarah Spradling will resume her studies at the Alabama Polytechnic College.

Many people of Princess Anne county went to Virginia Beach for an outing to give their sons, brothers, sweethearts and husbands a fitting welcome after their return from the war. After addresses of welcome, sailors and marines were marched to the Casino, where an old-fashioned Princess Anne dinner was served. The Woman's League for National Service supplied the housewifery with cigars and cigarettes. Athletic sports, bathing and dancing completed the day.

The U.S.S. fleet tender Ontario, Lieut. C. Murray commanding, is at the yard fitting out for her trip to the West coast. She will tow a target raft from here to Mare Island, Calif. Major John A. Lejeune, U.S.M.C., Mrs. Lejeune and the Misses Lejeune, who have been the guests of Mrs. Lejeune's mother, Mrs. Claude Murdough, at Portsmouth, have returned to their home in Washington. Paymaster and Mrs. H. T. Smith, Paymaster La Nier and Mr. A. C. Gregory are on a motor trip to Lynchburg, Va., where they will join a camping party. Miss Katharine Knight has arrived to be the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Ralph Davis at the Pine Beach Hotel, Naval Base. Lieut. Comdr. Beirne S. Bullard left last week for Blue Ridge Summit, Pa., to join Mrs. Bullard and their little son at their cottage there.

PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 20, 1919.

The many friends of Capt. Clarence A. Carr are congratulating him on his promotion to rear admiral, but regret that he has been ordered to the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Carr and their nephew are to leave for New York in a few days. Capt. Arthur W. Dunbar, M.O., and Mrs. Dunbar entertained at dinner Tuesday night for Rear Admiral and Mrs. Carr and Comdr. and Mrs. John Bowers. Mrs. Raymond S. Keyes, widow of Commander Keyes, and her two sons, Raymond, jr., and Jack, have returned to Philadelphia after an absence of nearly three months in California with her parents, Judge and Mrs. E. E. Galbreth, and several weeks in Pensacola, Fla., which was Mrs. Keyes' home before her marriage, with her aunt, Mrs. J. E. Taylor. Mrs. Taylor and her son, Francis Taylor, returned to Philadelphia with Mrs. Keyes and will spend several weeks there.

Mrs. Preston Haines, wife of Lieutenant Commander Haines, has returned to her home with her little son, Preston, and her aunt, Mrs. Gray, after spending the summer at Cape May, N.J. Lieut. Comdr. Joseph G. O'Brien, M.O., and Mrs. O'Brien are living at 2112 Shunk street. Capt. Gancy Williams, Mrs. Williams and their daughter, Evelyn, are living in Chaplain Dickens's house, 2114 Shunk street, until they move into their home in the yard. Captain Williams will assume Rear Admiral Clarence A. Carr's duty. Lieut. Comdr. Everett Le Roy Gayhart is at 2102 Shunk street. Mrs. Gayhart is visiting her mother in Washington for several weeks. Lieut. Comdr. Henry H. Porter will spend the winter at Riverton, N.J. Mrs. Porter has gone to Georgia to visit her parents.

Capt. Orin G. Murfin, Mrs. Murfin and daughter will occupy the Porter house for the winter. Capt. and Mrs. George Landenburger are now living at 2126 Shunk street. Lieut. Col. Robert Brookfield, U.S.A., Mrs. Brookfield and sons have opened their home at 2109 Porter street after spending several months at Avalon, N.J. Lieut. William Herzberg, Mrs. Herzberg and two daughters, Helene and Ruth, are at 2102 Shunk street.

(Continued on next page.)

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(Continued from preceding page.)

Comdr. Frederick J. Horn and Mrs. Horn have taken the house, 2419 South Twenty-first street. Commander Horn has been stationed in China for several years. Comdr. John Bowers, Mrs. Bowers and their three sons are living at 2500 South Twenty-first street. Lieut. Comdr. Eddie James Estess, Mrs. Estess and their two daughters have left for Annapolis, where Lieutenant Commander Estess has been ordered. Lieut. Comdr. Guybert Vroom, Mrs. Vroom and son have also left for Annapolis, where Lieutenant Commander Vroom will be stationed.

Comdr. Roy L. Stover, Mrs. Stover and daughter have moved into 2528 South Twenty-first street. Comdr. Wilhelm Friedell, Mrs. Friedell and daughter have gone to Annapolis, where he has been ordered for duty. Mrs. Earl Enright, wife of Lieutenant Commander Enright, is visiting her mother in Annapolis for a few weeks.

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., Sept. 16, 1919.

The fortnightly hop was given at the Officers' Club on Sept. 8. Invitations were extended to the officers of the Pacific Fleet, which was in port at the time. Mrs. J. B. McDonald and the ladies of the 44th Infantry have designated the first and third Tuesdays of every month as their days at home. Mrs. W. K. Jones entertained on Tuesday with a tea in honor of Mrs. William Burnham, earlier in the day giving a luncheon for her. Assisting at the tea were Mrs. Benjamin Alvord, Mrs. Frederick Funston and Mrs. Wallace McNamara. Mrs. Jones' luncheon guests were Mesdames William Burnham, J. B. McDonald, David Starr Jordan, J. C. Fairfax, Clarence M. Smith, Joseph Jayne, John Merrill, Timothy Hopkins, Philip Wales and F. I. Turner. Miss Ester Hall, who has been visiting Miss McDonald, is with her mother in the city now. Miss Hall and Miss McDonald leave on Sept. 20 for Eastern schools. Mrs. Pratt, who has been living at the Cecil Hotel, in the city, is to chaperon them. Mrs. Pratt is going to Washington to visit her son.

Col. Joseph T. Clarke has reported to relieve Col. Eugene H. Hartnett at the post hospital. Col. and Mrs. Hartnett and their two children left last Saturday for Douglas, Ariz., their new station. Colonel Clarke, with his wife, daughter and sister-in-law, has taken quarters on East Terrace, Presidio. Mrs. McDonald entertained at dinner before the last hop for Mrs. Harry Cavanaugh. The guests included Mrs. Zane, Miss McDonald, Miss Hall, Capt. C. A. Shepard, Lieut. Charles Coney, U.S.N., and Ensign Ansell. The residence address of Mrs. L. S. Sorley should have been Divisadero street instead of 2312 Broderick street, as recently given. Mrs. Sorley is leaving here the first of the month. Lieut. Col. Gilbert Allen has applied for quarters in the post. He is on school duty in the city.

Lieut. Marcus Erwin has joined the 44th Infantry, as has Major R. B. Harrison. Capt. Walter A. Paahkoski and J. S. Sullivan. Brig. Gen. John B. McDonald has relieved Col. Joseph Garrard at Alcatraz. General McDonald is to be demoted on Sept. 30 to colonel. Miss Sue Alton McDonald entertained at tea Monday afternoon in honor of a number of friends who are leaving for Eastern schools. The table was charmingly decorated. The 44th Infantry band furnished music for dancing.

The Presidio baseball team won the Pacific coast championship on Sept. 5. The team played against that of the Pacific Fleet. The score was 4-2. A silver loving cup was presented to the winners. Admiral Rodman threw the first ball into the field.

BROWNSVILLE DISTRICT.

Fort Brown, Texas, Sept. 11, 1919.

Col. and Mrs. Farrand Sayer entertained members of the Brownsville Rotary Club, their wives and friends at their quarters at Fort Brown on Sept. 6. The veranda was artistically decorated with flags and trophies. Music was furnished by the orchestra of the 16th Cavalry band. Among the guests were Gen. and Mrs. F. C. Marshall, Capt. W. B. Bradford returned Thursday from a month's leave in New York and Washington. Capt. James A. Simpson, Med. Corps, is again on duty in the camp hospital after eighteen months' service in France with the 4th Division. Capt. and Mrs. Simpson and two daughters, Christine and Tommy, are located in Quarters 1, Gen. F. C. Marshall and Col. Farrand Sayer have been inspecting the district this week. They visited San Benito, Mercedes, McAllen, Mission, Rio Grande and Roma.

Miss Elizabeth Cosby Simpson, of Houston, is the house guest of her cousins, the Misses Christine and Tommy Simpson. Miss Elizabeth Simpson will enter Sullins College, Va., this fall. Captain Meyers, recently of the A.E.F., has been assigned to the 16th Cavalry and is on duty at San Benito. Captain Guyer is expecting the arrival soon of Mrs. Guyer, who has been visiting relatives during the last two months. Lieut. J. J. Brown returned to his station at Camp McAllen today. He has been in the camp hospital for several days. Captain Orvat left for his home several days ago after receiving his discharge. Major W. Bals is again with the 16th Cavalry after being on duty at Camp Dix, N.J., for several months. He was accompanied by Mrs. Bals. They are living in Quarters 33.

Major and Mrs. Coffin and Lieut. and Mrs. McGowan have returned from a week's stay at the Kennedy ranch, near Brownsville. Major Coffin has just returned from France, where he served with the 4th Division. The members of the machine-gun troop of the 16th Cavalry gained laurels as stage artists and all-around entertainers before a large audience of soldiers and civilians at the Army post Y.M.C.A. Friday night. The program was a varied one and was enjoyed to the last number by the crowd. The 16th Cavalry band, led by Lieut. Paul Smith, assisted in the program. Gen. and Mrs. F. C. Marshall, with a party of officers and ladies of Fort Brown, attended the bull fight at Matamoros, Mexico, last Sunday. General Marshall arranged for passes. Last Tuesday evening Miss Christine Simpson entertained with a swimming party in honor of her cousin, Miss Elizabeth Simpson, of Houston.

Camp McAllen, Texas, Sept. 11, 1919.

Gen. F. C. Marshall, commander of the Brownsville district, Col. De Rosey Cabell and Farrand Sayer, and Capt. R. O. Caldwell, commander of Camp McAllen, inspected this post Friday afternoon. It was the first general inspection held by General Marshall since he has been assigned to this district. In addition to inspecting the troops General Marshall looked over the new structures being built and discussed the plans for the new post, which is expected to be completed by the first of the

year. He appeared entirely satisfied with the work being done. Captain Caldwell has been very busy during the past week and the rush is still on, because all emergency men have to be discharged by Sept. 30 and there is much paper work connected with the discharges. Captain Rennie, who was transferred from Kelly Field to the McAllen aviation field, and who has been stopping with Mrs. Rennie at the Casa de Palmas, left this week for San Antonio, where he has again been transferred. An altitude record of 18,000 feet has been established for the McAllen air station. It was made last Saturday by Lieutenant Haslit flying a De Havilland plane and climbing for a record. He expects to attempt to make it higher at an early date. On Sunday Lieutenant Maloy went up 9,000 feet in a scouting flight, but not trying to make a high flight. On Sunday afternoon Lieutenants Gulins and Mills, returning from scouting to Point Isabel, saw the rainstorm that touched part of the valley, and in order to avoid the storm climbed to 12,000 feet and came home above the storm.

SAN DIEGO AND CAMP KEARNY.

San Diego, Calif., Sept. 18, 1919.

Lieut. Charles E. Rust, stationed at Rockwell Field, North Island, has returned to this city with his bride, formerly Miss Ruth Miles, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Miles, of Washington, D.C. They will reside at 701 J street, Coronado. Mrs. Helen Waterman Kincaid, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Waldo S. Waterman, is expecting her husband, Major G. M. Kincaid, U.S.M.C., here shortly from Cuba. He will remain here while awaiting orders. As a farewell compliment to Mrs. Shepley W. Fitzgerald, who leaves to join Colonel Fitzgerald, who is en route home from overseas, a garden party was given Thursday by Miss Lillian McManus at her home in Coronado.

After twenty-two days' search for Lieut. Frederick Waterhouse and Cecil Connolly, U.S.A., border patrol pilots, who disappeared following a fight on Aug. 21, all hope of locating the missing men has been abandoned. Airplanes have flown over practically all of lower California, over which the aviators were last seen in flight, but no trace of them or their plane has been found. The Navy has assisted in the search by furnishing craft to transport supplies to points on the lower California coast for use at the searching bases in equipping airplanes and searchers on foot. It is estimated that the United States and Mexican Governments have expended nearly \$100,000 in their efforts to locate the men. Both aviators left families in this city. A reward has been offered by the War Department for information leading to the discovery of the whereabouts of the men.

Mrs. Helen P. Griffin, of Coronado, entertained yesterday in honor of Mrs. Robert G. Neustadt and of Mrs. E. W. Spencer, wife of Lieutenant Commander Spencer, who are about to leave for the East.

The funeral of Brig. Gen. James M. Bell, U.S.A., retired, who died at his summer home in Hermosa Beach, Calif., on Sept. 16, took place on Sept. 18 under the direction of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, with Chaplain W. F. U.S.A., retired, officiating. General Bell was president of the southern California branch of the order. He is survived by his widow and a brother-in-law, W. A. Hones, who resided with him.

CANAL ZONE.

Canal Zone, C.Z., Sept. 9, 1919.

Mrs. Robert Starkweather Miller gave a delightful bridge-ten Friday in honor of Mrs. Elbridge Colby, who sails for her home in St. Paul, Minn., on Saturday. Refreshments were served and an exquisite Wedgewood fern dish given for the highest bridge score. Other guests were Mrs. B. Clarke Morse, Mrs. George M. Parker, Jr., Mrs. Fred B. Rogers, Mrs. John H. Hall, Mrs. George P. Seneff and Mrs. Alan G. Paine. The 33d Infantry band, under the direction of Lieut. Eugene Graves, gave a delightful concert Wednesday. Lieut. Wilbur E. Bashore and Clarence Johnston entertained at dinner at the Washington Hotel Wednesday for Misses Jessie and Harriette Morse.

An exciting basketball game was played Thursday night in the Y.M.C.A. at France Field, where the 33d Infantry team beat France Field by a score of 62 to 13. Lieut. and Mrs. Michael J. Mulcahy, of Camp Gaillard, were week-end guests of Lieut. and Mrs. A. Hall at Comacho Reservoir. Lieut. and Mrs. William B. Carvill, Jr., of Camp Gaillard, were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Norris on Sunday. Capt. Thomas G. O'Malley and Major C. C. Phillips attended the dance at the Washington Hotel on Monday. The Lambs' Club quartet from Gatun sang between dances.

Major Gen. and Mrs. Chase W. Kennedy were visitors on Friday, guests of Col. and Mrs. B. C. Morse. General Kennedy made an inspection of the new post. Mr. and Mrs. Peterson were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. John H. Hall on Sunday. Captain Deebie, U.S.A., in command of the mine planter General Graham, gave a jolly party through the canal on Sunday. Guests were Ensign and Mrs. G. F. Funnell, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Johnson and son, Ensign and Mrs. Michael J. McDermott, Lieut. Walter C. Three, Mr. George Sandler, Mrs. Harry Leighton, Mrs. Frank Chase, Mrs. Chester Harding, Miss Katharine Harding, Miss Sarah Holman, Major Alfred E. Gandahl, Capt. Starr C. Wardrop, Albert E. Lieby and C. Redding, Lieut. H. Goodman, Wilbur E. Bashore, Charles Harris and W. F. Morrissey, Lieut. and Mrs. J. E. Rogers, Lieut. J. B. Hale, Lieut. and Mrs. Chase and baby, Lieut. Arthur J. Smith, Miss Bess Pique, Miss Eva Doyle, Miss Enid Wardlaw, Capt. Floyd A. Norman, Brunner and M. M. Read and baby, Lieut. J. T. Richards, Mrs. Richards, Lieut. and Mrs. C. B. Avera, Lieut. James Devine, Ensign and Mrs. B. H. Merrill, Miss Mary O'Connor, Mrs. Fleming, Miss Catherine Rowland, Miss Winifred Pomeroy, Mr. A. J. Chamberlain and Florence, Miss Florence Phillips, Mrs. F. U. Lawson, Mrs. Albert Hamilton and Miss Bessie Hamilton. Among guests at the dance given in honor of Miss Harley Pickens on Friday were Capt. Boyd Norman, Lieutenants Weather and Warren, of Fort Amador, and Lieutenant Clover, of Empire, Lieut. and Mrs. Luther N. Johnson, of Camp Gaillard, were the dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. John P. Tillman on Tuesday.

Mr. George Villafranca, Capt. Franklin T. Lord and Mrs. Leon E. Norris, of Camp Gaillard, were luncheon guests of Mrs. Luther N. Johnson on Tuesday. Capt. and Mrs. John P. Tillman, of Camp Gaillard, have been the honor guests at a number of dinners this week. Mrs. Tillman and children left on the U.S.A.T. Kilpatrick Friday for Centralia, Ill., where she will visit for a couple of months and then return to Panama to be with Captain Tillman, who has a position with the Panama Electric Co. Lieutenants Hall and Boyer, 33d Inf., left on the Kilpatrick on Friday. They will proceed to Camp Shelby, Miss., for discharge. Lieut. George W. Clover, of Camp Gaillard, entertained at a chop suey dinner at Empire Thursday in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Clover, of Havana. Other guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Leon E. Norris, Lieut. and Mrs. Luther N. Johnson, and Lieut. Patrick J. White and Joseph E. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Clover and Lieut. George W. Clover were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Edwin E. Aldridge, of Camp Gaillard, on Friday.

Capt. John A. Berry, Q.M.C., has been assigned as assistant in the department quartermaster. Lieut. R. O. Greene, Q.M.C., sailed on the U.S.A.T. Kilpatrick on Monday. A very successful fishing trip was made last week by Major Robert O. Ragdale, Capt. P. Tillman and Lieut. Luther N. Johnson. They brought home a 275-pound catch.

Mrs. Fennoyer, of Coco Solo Naval Base, entertained with a bridge-ten Saturday. The guests were the Mesdames Houston, Vaughan, Lenney, Busby, Harris, Brown and Coombs, of the naval and aviation base; Mesdames McCarthy, Nelson and De Boisieres, from Fort Randolph; Mesdames Phillips and Irvine, of France Field, and Mrs. Harmon. Generals Melville and Young, of the New Zealand Forces, were among passengers on the White Star steamship Corinthia, which made transit of the canal on Sunday. Mr. R. H. Baxley, general secretary of the Army and Navy Y.M.C.A. on the isthmus, left Monday for New York. Mr. Baxley has accomplished a great deal on the isthmus since his arrival here last November, and great credit is due him. On Saturday at the Balboa Army and Navy Y.M.C.A. building the secretaries of Triangle Y's, bidding

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farewell to Mr. Baxley, presented him with a handsome black leather traveling bag.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Sept. 13, 1919.

Miss Holland Sharpe entertained with a riding party, followed by a swim and dinner at the Country Club, Sunday. Miss Sharpe's guests were Misses Cress, Dilworth, Adams and Snelgson, Capt. W. S. Banks and Lieutenants Conlan, Lester, Menner, Hodges and Glasebrook. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Fred H. Baird and son, James Nicholson Baird, recently arrived from Washington and are the guests of Lieutenant Colonel Baird's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Baird, on Crofton avenue. Colonel Baird is stationed at Camp Normoy with the Motor Transport Corps. Lieut. Tobin Rate, of the 7th Infantry, who has recently returned from France, and who is the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Rate, for a short time, was the honor guest at a family reunion Saturday at the Rate home on East Cypress street.

Col. and Mrs. George A. Skinner, Col. and Mrs. A. F. Cassad, Col. and Mrs. G. A. Cress and Major and Mrs. Lyon and a number of young people formed a picnic party at Landa's Park on Monday. Miss Cornelia Cress was the honor guest at a swimming party Thursday evening at the Camp Travis natatorium, followed by a supper party at the quarters of Col. and Mrs. G. A. Cress. Major Gen. Joseph T. Dickman and about forty other high ranking officers were guests at a banquet given at the Menger Hotel by 150 of the city's representative business and professional men. Two hundred thousand dollars will be available this fiscal year for the vocational training in the Southern Department of the Army, according to a telegram received by Major Gen. Joseph T. Dickman from Brig. Gen. H. M. Lord, director of Army finance at Washington.

Col. and Mrs. George Skinner were hosts at a prettily appointed buffet supper at their quarters last evening complimentary to Miss Cornelia Cress, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Cress. Col. and Mrs. A. F. Cassad entertained with a dinner Wednesday in honor of Miss Cornelia Cress. After dinner the guests attended the officers' dance in the pavilion. Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Clements announce the marriage of their daughter, Sarah, and Lieut. Edwin Eames Peterson, recently returned from France. The wedding took place Tuesday evening at the home of the bride's parents on Alamo Heights. The Women's Campaign Committee which is assisting the directors in the reorganization of the Travis Club were honor guests at a luncheon on Wednesday at the St. Anthony Hotel. Among the Army ladies present were Mrs. Sterling Price Adams, Mrs. Alonzo Gray, Mrs. Daniel J. Carr, Mrs. George Skinner, Mrs. C. F. Cassard, Mrs. E. W. Scott and Mrs. C. W. McMillan.

Capt. and Mrs. Erwin C. W. Davis, of Philadelphia, who have been guests at the Menger Hotel for the past month, are located at 112 Mary D. Avenue, Alamo Heights. Major and Mrs. J. C. Weller entertained Major Gen. John Biddle yesterday at dinner. Major Weller was transport officer on the staff of Major General Biddle while in London. The officers of the 12th Field Artillery entertained with a dinner-dance at the Gunter yesterday. The guests included Misses Annabell Dilworth, of Gonzales; Marion Skinner, Cornelia Cress, Elsie Schmidt, Holland Sharpe, Terrell, Louise Doda, Myrtle Evans, Emily Wurzbach, Eleanor Wurzbach, Ethel Tohen, Lucille Wright, Jamie Kerr, Laura Virginia Adams, Adelaide Campbell and Aurelia Woods. Col. A. D. Bruce entertained at dinner Saturday at the Country Club. The guests included Mrs. B. L. Naylor, Misses Grace McLannahan, Adelaide Campbell, Florabel Townsend and Messrs. L. Gamble, George Clifton and Alfred Kilgore.

The officers of Fort Sam Houston entertained in the open air pavilion Wednesday evening with a military dance. Mrs. George Martin was hostess at a luncheon in honor of Mrs. J. L. Clem, of Washington, wife of Major General Clem, who is visiting her father, Mr. Daniel Sullivan. Those present included Mrs. Clem and Mesdames Claude Kieran, Ben Hammond, Thomas Goggan, C. Haughton, Erhard Gunther, Lee Ransom, Ray Beitel and William Hasdorf. Mrs. Sidney Morey, wife of Colonel Morey, and her sister, Miss Mary Palm, of Austin, are in the city, guests of Mrs. John Bennett. Officers of the 14th Cavalry entertained their wives and friends with a regimental moonlight ride last evening. Later a buffet supper was served in the club rooms. Dancing followed.

Mr. and Mrs. Rox Underwood, of Tampico, Mexico, are the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. S. D. Lester, 1245 Virginia Boulevard.

Gerard Galpin, midshipman, U.S. Naval Academy, is spending his annual leave of thirty days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Galpin, of Main avenue. Herbert Wall, well known in San Antonio because of his work as song leader at Camp Travis during his service in the Army, returned last week as director of camp singing for the Southern Department.

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Other Army orders appear on a later page.

G.O. 9, SEPT. 15, 1919, SOUTHEASTERN DEPT.

Under authority contained in Par. 196, Army Regulations, 1913, the undersigned assumes command of the Southeastern Department during the temporary absence of Brig. Gen. J. D. Barrette.

C. A. BENNETT, Col., C.A.C., Commanding.

G.O. 24, SEPT. 12, 1919, CENTRAL DEPT.

The undersigned hereby relinquishes temporary command of the Central Department.

DANIEL B. DEVORE, Colonel, Inf.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Leave one month, about Sept. 20, granted Major Gen. J. L. Hines. (Sept. 18, War D.)

The operations of Par. 99, S.O. 212-O, War D., Sept. 10, 1919, relating to Major Gen. A. W. Brewster, is suspended until further orders. This officer will report to General Pershing for duty. (Sept. 16, War D.)

The operation of so much of Par. 129, S.O. 211-O, War D., Sept. 9, 1919, as relates to Brig. Gen. W. A. Bethel, U.S. Army, is suspended until further orders. He will report to General Pershing for duty. (Sept. 16, War D.)

Brig. Gen. G. H. Harries, U.S.A., is honorably discharged from the Service of the United States, Sept. 30, 1919. (Sept. 19, War D.)

Brig. Gen. G. H. McManus from his present assignment and duties and to Norfolk, Va., and assume command of the Army supply base at that place. General McManus is honorably discharged as brig. gen., U.S.A., only, to take effect Sept. 30, 1919. (Sept. 20, War D.)

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

GEN. P. C. MARCH, C.S.

Col. D. I. Sultan, G.S., is assigned to duty in the office of the Chief of Staff. (Sept. 16, War D.)

Lieut. Col. C. E. T. Lull, G.S., about Jan. 1, 1920, to Hoboken, N.J., for transportation to France, and report to the commanding general, Ecole Supérieure De Guerre, Paris, for taking the course at that school. (Sept. 20, War D.)

Lieut. Col. H. C. M. Supplee, G.S., to Washington to Chief of Transportation Service for duty in his office. (Sept. 20, War D.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. P. C. HARRIS, THE A.G.

Officers of A.G. to duty as follows: Col. J. F. Janda to San Francisco for transportation to Hawaii for duty as department adjutant; Col. J. W. Craig about Nov. 15 to New Orleans to take the transport to sail about Nov. 18 for Panama, Canal Zone, for duty as department adjutant; Lieut. Col. F. P. Jacobs to Chicago, Ill., as assistant to the department adjutant. (Sept. 18, War D.)

Sick leave two months in Col. H. H. Whitney, A.G.D. (Sept. 19, War D.)

Major W. G. Muller, A.G.D., to El Paso, Texas, for duty as adjutant. (Sept. 20, War D.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. J. L. CHAMBERLAIN, I.G.

Lieut. Col. A. T. Rich, I.G.D., is relieved from detail in the Inspector General's Department. (Sept. 19, War D.)

The following officers are relieved from detail in the I.G.D.: Majors W. C. Rose and H. Terrell, jr., I.G.D. (Sept. 19, War D.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. E. H. CROWDER, J.A.G.

Col. E. G. Davis, J.A. (captain, U.S.A., retired), is honorably discharged as colonel, J.A., U.S.A., only, Oct. 5, 1919. (Sept. 18, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. H. L. ROGERS, Q.M.G.

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. E. H. Cocke, Q.M.C., to Washington to chief Transportation Service; Major R. J. Hernandez to Washington; Major J. W. O'Mahoney to Washington; Major C. F. Clark to San Antonio, Texas; Capt. F. W. Von Schrader to Manila by first available transport; 1st Lieut. S. G. Martin to Washington; 1st Lieut. J. H. Van Nott to General Hospital No. 30, Flatbush, N.Y. (Sept. 16, War D.)

Acceptance of the resignation of F. T. Neely, Q.M.C., of his commissions as temporary captain and second lieutenant (Reg. Army), effective July 7, 1919, is announced. (Sept. 16, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Capt. J. H. Alphin will take station in Washington; Capt. S. E. Hopson to Atlanta, Ga.; 1st Lieut. T. S. Rogers to Washington. (Sept. 18, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. H. S. Crocker is detailed as assistant to the Chief of Construction Division at Army supply base, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Major W. L. McCanton to Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.; Major W. M. Donnelly to Fort Monroe, Va.; Major H. A. Violland to Camp Travis, Texas; Capt. C. G. Montgomery to Camp Lee, Va., relieving Capt. C. F. Poe, Q.M.C.; Capt. J. H. Todd to Washington; Capt. F. A. Meris to Camp Kearny, Calif.; Capt. J. M. Sherwin to Washington for duty in Salvage Division; 2d Lieut. C. E. Keyser to Washington. (Sept. 19, War D.)

Capt. J. A. Massa, Q.M.C., will turn over to Major E. G. Thomas, Q.M.C., all funds pertaining to construction work at Del Rio, Texas. (Sept. 19, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. E. H. Kerr, Q.M.C., to Washington for duty in Storage Division; Major J. H. Hickey to New Orleans, La.; Major B. E. Cooper to New Orleans, La.; Capt. L. C. Baird to Jeffersonville, Ind.; Capt. J. B. Rooney to Boston, Mass.; Capt. F. J. Fandl to Atlanta, Ga.; Capt. G. F. Magee to Atlanta, Ga.; Capt. W. J. Longtin to Camp Travis, Texas; Capt. C. Drago to Fort Snelling, Minn. (Sept. 20, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. M. W. IRELAND, S.G.

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Col. R. B. Miller is detailed as a member of the G.S.C. for present emergency; Major A. M. Giffin to Fort Greble, R.I.; Major T. F. Dodd to Fort McHenry, Md., Hospital No. 2; Capt. W. C. Dreihelms to Washington, Army Medical School, Washington, for course of instruction; Capt. C. H. Dobson to Hospital No. 41, Fox Hills, Staten Island, N.Y.; Capt. H. E. Keely to Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C.; Capt. M. L. Shelby to Otten, M.C., General Hospital No. 19; Capt. J. DeP. Mingo to Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (Sept. 16, War D.)

Par. 69, S.O. No. 212-O, W.D., Sept. 18, 1919, relating to the following officers, is revoked: Col. G. E. Brewer and J. Gibbs, M.C. (Sept. 19, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Major E. H. Hagood, jr., to San Francisco, for transportation to Honolulu on transport sailing about Nov. 5, 1919, for duty as flight surgeon with Air Service troops stationed at Luke Field; Major J. B. Malcom to Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Capt. C. L. Ireland to Fort McPherson, Ga., General Hospital No. 6; 1st Lieut. R. E. Conway to Fox Hills, N.Y., Hospital No. 41; 1st Lieut. J. L. Hammond to Hazelhurst Field, Mineola, N.Y. (Sept. 18, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. H. D. Thompson, M.C., to Fort Hancock, N.J.; Major F. H. Mills to Fayetteville, N.C.; Major E. A. Anderson to Fort Riley, Kas.; Major B. A. Warden to Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Major A. G. L. Percival to Fort Omaha, Neb.; Major H. J. Bryson to Washington; Capt. L. Ramaley to Harrison, Va.; Capt. G. W. Dodge to Admiral, Md., Camp Meade, for duty with the Provisional Infantry Brigade for overseas service; Capt. J. H. Erwin to Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Capt. G. E. Deering to Washington; Capt. T. M. Sanders to Fox Hills, N.Y., General Hospital No. 41; 1st Lieut. S. T. Taylor to Fox Hills, N.Y., Hospital No. 41; 1st Lieut. A. B. Moran to Fort McHenry, Md. (Sept. 19, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to Camp Stuart, Va., for duty with 12th Inf.: Capt. B. B. Caldwell, C. F. Yerdon and 1st Lieut. W. S. Bell. (Sept. 19, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to general hospitals specified for duty: General Hospital No. 19, Otten, N.C.—Major A. N. Bagge, Capt. J. A. Orison and 1st Lieut. E. L. Wilson. General Hospital No. 21, Denver, Col.—Major S. McP. Browne and Capt. E. C. Seale. General Hospital No. 43, Hampton, Va.—1st Lieut. C. B. Covey. (Sept. 18, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to general hospitals specified for duty: Major J. J. Dunnigan, General Hospital No. 8, Otisville, N.Y.; Major W. A. Newbold, General Hospital No. 41, Fox Hills, N.Y.; Capt. A. Nagus, General Hospital No. 28, Fort Sheridan, Ill. (Sept. 18, War D.)

Major D. F. Maguire (M.C.) is transferred to Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, for further treatment. (Sept. 18, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Col. E. B. Vedder to Kelly Field, Texas, for investigating an outbreak of Vincent's angina at that camp; Col. R. H. Goldthwaite, M.C., to Fox Hills, N.Y., General Hospital No. 41; Major D. R. Campbell, M.C., to Ayer, Mass., Camp Devens; Major A. S. McClain to Hot Springs, Ark.; Capt. J. G. Newgord to Lee Hall, Va.; 1st Lieut. P. S. Seabold to San Francisco for transportation to Manila on transport sailing about Nov. 5; 1st Lieut. A. G. C. Schnack to San Francisco for transportation to Honolulu about Nov. 5. (Sept. 20, War D.)

The following medical officers to general hospitals specified for duty: Major W. C. Dyer, General Hospital No. 19, Otten, N.C.; 1st Lieut. T. T. Batson, General Hospital No. 41, Fox Hills, N.Y. (Sept. 20, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to San Francisco for transportation to Siberia on transport about Nov. 5, 1919, for duty: Capt. J. B. Stone, R. B. Kilpatrick, 1st Lieut. A. E. Tatum. (Sept. 20, War D.)

The following officers of M.C. to places specified for duty: Major N. P. Breed, Camp Bragg, Fayetteville, N.C.; Major L. D. Freacoin, Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Capt. W. A. Clark, Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C.; Capt. A. R. Dimeck, Camp Bragg, Fayetteville, N.C.; 1st Lieut. S. W. Miller, jr., Fort Slocum, N.Y.; C. L. McNeil, Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C.; C. O. Yerbury, General Hospital No. 41, Fox Hills, N.Y. (Sept. 20, War D.)

Former Contract Surg. T. G. Holmes, U.S.A., having been examined for appointment as 1st lieut. in M.C. and having been found physically incapacitated for active service by reason of disability incurred in line of duty, is retired with pay and allowances of a 1st lieut., M.C. (Sept. 16, War D.)

Former Contract Surg. H. du R. Phelan, U.S.A., having been examined for appointment as 1st lieut. in M.C. and having been found physically incapacitated for active service by reason of disability incurred in line of duty, is retired, effective Oct. 1, 1919. (Sept. 16, War D.)

Former Contract Surg. M. E. Hughes, U.S.A., having been examined for appointment as 1st lieut. in M.C. and having been found physically incapacitated for active service by reason of disability incurred in line of duty, is retired with pay and allowances of a 1st lieut. of M.C. (Sept. 16, War D.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. R. Shoemaker, 3d, M.C. (Reg. Army), of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Sept. 19, War D.)

Resignations by 1st Lieuts. C. M. Hyland and S. Lawwill, M.C. (Regular Army), of commissions as officers of the Army are accepted. (Sept. 18, War D.)

Resignation by G. P. Ross, M.C., of his commissions as temporary captain and first lieut. (Reg. Army) is accepted. (Sept. 19, War D.)

The resignation by Major J. S. Fielden, jr., M.C. (Reg. Army), of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Sept. 19, War D.)

The resignation by Capt. H. H. Dignan, M.C. (Reg. Army), of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Sept. 19, War D.)

The resignation by Capt. L. H. Cornwell, M.C. (Reg. Army), of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Sept. 19, War D.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. E. H. Hare, M.C. (Reg. Army), of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Sept. 20, War D.)

DENTAL CORPS.

Major A. J. Hart, D.O., to Denver, Col., General Hospital No. 21, for duty. (Sept. 16, War D.)

Resignation by 1st Lieut. E. W. Blurock, D.C. (Reg. Army), of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Sept. 19, War D.)

VETERINARY CORPS.

Acceptance by the President of the resignation by J. N. Graves, V.O., of his commissions as temporary captain and assistant veterinarian (probational second lieut., Reg. Army) is announced. (Sept. 16, War D.)

Major B. A. Seelye, V.C., to General Hospital No. 1, Williamsburg, N.Y., for further treatment. (Sept. 18, War D.)

First Lieut. W. K. Herbolt to Philadelphia, Pa., 39th and Woodland avenues, for duty. (Sept. 20, War D.)

First Lieut. F. L. Seavers, V.O., to Fort Reno, Okla., for duty. (Sept. 20, War D.)

SANITARY CORPS.

Capt. of San.C. to duty as follows: Capt. W. G. D. Morrison to Acetunk, Va., Camp A. A. Humphreys; Capt. D. C. Donovan to Williamsburg, N.Y., General Hospital; Capt. W. G. Butler to Whipple Barracks, Ariz., General Hospital No. 20. (Sept. 16, War D.)

Major L. H. Dunn, San.C., to Washington, Army Medical School, for duty. (Sept. 19, War D.)

Officers of San.C. to duty as follows: Major F. J. Martel to report to Chief of Staff for duty with the Inventive Section of the Operations Division; Major R. E. Brooks to Carlisle, Pa., General Hospital No. 31; Capt. A. H. Alberts to Rockford, Ill., 6th Div., Camp Grant. (Sept. 12, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

MAJOR GEN. W. M. BLACK, C.E.

Col. C. H. McKinstry, C.E., upon his own application and after more than thirty-five years' service, is retired. (Sept. 16, War D.)

Capt. W. B. Wilson, C.E., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (Sept. 16, War D.)

Officers of C.E. to Lakehurst, N.J., Proving Grounds, to duty under direction of the Director Chemical Warfare Service: Capt. L. M. McBride, J. S. Craig, W. A. Freret, R. I. Waldron, J. J. Murphy, 1st Lieut. G. A. Mackay, E. F. Wyckoff, E. S. Dixon, T. S. Roberts, H. R. Lebkicher, H. T. Buckins, H. D. Dollins. (Sept. 18, War D.)

Lieut. Col. E. O. Bullard, Engrs., to Florence, Ala., for duty. (Sept. 20, War D.)

1st Lieut. F. E. Engelman, C.E., to chief of Real Estate Service for duty. (Sept. 20, War D.)

Resignation by Capt. G. D. Fish, C.E., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Sept. 16, War D.)

Resignation by J. F. Steiner, C.E., of his commissions as temporary major and captain (Reg. Army) is accepted. (Sept. 19, War D.)

Resignation by J. C. Hinshaw, C.E., of his commissions as temporary captain and provisional first lieut. is accepted. (Sept. 19, War D.)

Resignation by E. L. MacDonald, C.E., of his commissions as temporary captain and provisional first lieut. is accepted. (Sept. 19, War D.)

Resignation by R. A. Monroe, C.E., of his commissions as



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temporary captain and provisional first lieutenant is accepted. (Sept. 20, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. C. C. WILLIAMS, O.O.

Ord. officers to duty as follows: Col. H. W. Schull to Aberdeen, Md., G.O. Aberdeen Proving Ground, relieving: Col. W. A. Phillips, O.D.; Capt. F. McOne to Seven Pines, Va., for duty as C.O., Seven Pines, general ord. depot; Capt. N. H. McKay to Dover, N.J., Picatinny Arsenal. (Sept. 16, War D.)

Col. W. A. Phillips, O.D., upon arrival of Col. H. W. Schull, O.D., is relieved from duty at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., and will proceed to Philadelphia for duty as C.O. Frankford Arsenal. (Sept. 16, War D.)

Officers of O.D. to duty as follows: Major F. Tegeron to San Antonio, Texas; Major F. M. Waterbury to Charleston, S.C., as C.O. general ord. depot; Capt. J. S. Smyser will take station at Boston, Mass.; Capt. A. Duncan to South Schenectady, N.Y.; Capt. F. J. Fight to Nitro, W. Va.; Capt. T. Glancy to South Schenectady, N.Y. (Sept. 19, War D.)

Capt. of Ord. to duty as follows: H. D. Ballou to Providence, R.I.; G. W. Coombes to Watervliet, N.Y.; P. W. Jones to Washington to chief of Ordnance. (Sept. 20, War D.)

The following officers are relieved from their present assignments and duties and are detailed as student officers in the Ord. Dept. for a period of two years: Infantry—1st Lieut. R. L. Bowlin (major), W. C. Trumbower (captain), J. M. Erwin, R. F. Whitelegg (major), 2d Lieut. A. B. Jepsen (1st lieut.), T. C. Gerber (1st lieut.). Cavalry—1st Lieut. A. St. John (captain), G. C. Woodbury (captain), 2d Lieut. E. Wiprecht (1st lieut.). Field Art.—2d Lieut. V. Wilson (1st lieut.). (Sept. 20, War D.)

Resignation by C. M. Wesson of his commissions as temporary colonel, Ord. Dept., and major, Cav. (Reg. Army), is accepted. (Sept. 19, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. G. O. SQUIER, S.S.O.

Lieut. Col. J. H. Hinemom, jr., S.C., to Yale University, New Haven, Conn., for course of technical Signal Corps instruction for one school year. (Sept. 16, War D.)

First Lieut. H. L. P. King, S.C., to Camp Meade, Md., for duty with replacements. (Sept. 16, War D.)

Officers of S.C. to the city indicated after his name for duty: Majors T. Brass, Denver, Col.; L. Canizer, St. Louis, Mo.; H. Dunn, Chicago, Ill.; H. E. Strider, Boston, Mass.; R. C. Wickens, San Francisco, Calif.; A. E. Whitworth, Omaha, Neb.; G. Trefinger, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Capt. R. H. Lee, Philadelphia, Pa.; E. B. McDonald, Seattle, Wash. (Sept. 16, War D.)

Capt. L. McMahon, S.C., now at Camp Pike, Ark., is assigned to duty with the 5th Field Signal Battalion at that camp. (Sept. 16, War D.)

Officers of S.C. to duty as follows: Col. J. E. Hemphill to San Francisco as signal officer, Western Dept.; Major M. B. Dilley to Camp Meade, Md., to Signal detachment to be attached to 15th Inf. Brig.; Major M. Kirby, S.C. (Washington), will report to Director of Air Service, Washington; 1st Lieut. R. Milne, S.C., to Camp Alfred Vail, Little Silver, N.J., for duty in connection with pigeon section of S.C. (Sept. 18, War D.)

Washington, D.C., is designated as the permanent station of Lieut. Col. D. B. Sanger, S.C. (Sept. 20, War D.)

The following officers are assigned to 6th Field Signal Batin., and to Camp Grant, Ill., for duty: Capt. E. O. Hall, H. W. Webb, 1st Lieut. J. McKee, S.C. (Sept. 20, War D.)

Officers of S.C. to duty as follows: Major J. B. L. Hickerson, S.C., to Seattle, Wash.; Capt. C. K. Badger to Aberdeen, Md., Proving Grounds for duty as camp S.O.; Capt. H. L. Beck to Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (Sept. 19, War D.)

Sergeant A. H. Van Alstine, S.C., unassigned, Camp Benning, Ga., is detailed for duty with National Guard of Colorado as sergeant-instructor. (Sept. 18, War D.)

AIR SERVICE.

MAJOR GEN. C. T. MENOHER, DIRECTOR AIR SERVICE.

Capt. P. D. Meyers, Air Ser. (Aeronautics), to Director of Air Service for duty. (Sept. 16, War D.)

Officers of Air Ser. to duty as follows: Major J. W. Simons, jr., to Washington; Major H. C. Davidson to Dayton, Ohio; Capt. G. B. Phillips to Middletown, Pa.; Capt. J. J. Gody to office of the Assistant Secretary of War. (Sept. 19, War D.)

Officers of Air Ser. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. C. K. Rhinhardt to Hazelhurst Field, N.Y.; Major C. H. Marsanville to Fort Omaha, Neb.; 2d Lieut. P. B. Leverich to Governors Island, N.Y.; 2d Lieut. G. H. Beamer to Surgeon General of Army. (Sept. 20, War D.)

CHAPLAINS.

Chaplain J. M. Moore to Presidio of Monterey, Calif., 11th Cav., for duty. (Sept. 16, War D.)

Chaplain W. A. Allen, U.S.A., is assigned to 9th Inf. and to Camp Jackson, S.C., for duty. (Sept. 29, War D.)

CAVALEY, UNASSIGNED.

Officers of Cav. to duty as follows: Major D. G. Richard, Cav., is assigned to 1st Cav. and to Douglas, Ariz.; Capt. D. C. Hawley is assigned to 77th F.A. and will join regiment at Camp Dodge, Iowa; 1st Lieut. J. W. Ewing is assigned to 15th Cav. and to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; 1st Lieut. H. D. Bowman, Camp Merritt, N.J.; 2d Lieut. R. C. Thomas to 10th Cav., Fort Huachuca, Ariz. (Sept. 16, War D.)

Officers of Cav. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. J. J. Waterman to Fort Riley, Kas.; Major J. S. Mooney to San Antonio for duty as assistant to department adjutant; Capt. C. W. Sands, Cav., to Fort Myer, Va. (Sept. 18, War D.)

Officers to Monterey, Calif., 11th Cav., for duty: Capt. T. A. Dobyns, jr., and 1st Lieut. E. W. Jarman, 11th Cav. (Sept. 18, War D.)

Capt. A. J. Lynch, Cav., is relieved from detail in the Inspector General's Dept. (Sept. 19, War D.)

First Lieut. C. R. Greas, Cav., is assigned to 7th Cav. and will join that regiment at Fort Bliss, Texas. (Sept. 10, War D.)

First Lieut. M. W. Davis, Cav., is assigned to 15th Cav. and to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty. (Sept. 19, War D.)

Officers of Cav. to duty as follows: Col. W. S. Valentine to Washington for duty as member of the War Department Board of Appraisers; Capt. L. Darrah is assigned to 3d Cav. and to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; 1st Lieut. H. M. Alexander to Douglas, Ariz., 1st Cav., for assignment to that regiment. (Sept. 20, War D.)

Resignation by C. T. Colt, Cav., of his commissions as temporary captain and first lieut. (Reg. Army) is accepted. (Sept. 18, War D.)

Resignation by J. E. Seaton, Cav., of his commissions as temporary captain and provisional second lieut. is accepted. (Sept. 19, War D.)


Resignation by H. G. Clarke, Cav., of his commissions as temporary first lieut. and provisional second lieut. is accepted. (Sept. 19, War D.)

Resignation by J. W. Noble, Cav., of his commissions as temporary major and first lieut. (Reg. Army) is accepted. (Sept. 16, War D.)

Resignation by Capt. J. F. Kaye, Cav. (Reg. Army), of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Sept. 16, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 2d Lieut. L. T. Brown, Cav., of his commission as an officer of Army is accepted. (Sept. 16, War D.)

(Continued on next page.)



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(Continued from preceding page.)

Resignation by H. Brooks, Cav., of his commissions as temporary first lieutenant and prov. second lieutenant. (Sept. 18, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 2d Lieut. N. Cockrell, Cav., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Sept. 20, War D.)

Sergt. J. Crabbe, Cav., from present duties with 50th Inf., and is transferred without loss of grade to Cav., unassigned, as an extra number in his grade, and will report to professor of military science and tactics, Norwich University, Northfield, Va., for duty as his assistant. (Sept. 18, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

MAJOR GEN. W. J. SNOW, C.F.A.

The following officers of Field Art. are assigned to regiments indicated after their names for duty: Major E. G. Coffin, 16th F.A., Camp Dodge, Iowa; Capt. F. G. Rogers, 14th F.A., A.R. Wilson, 9th F.A., A. N. Bennett, 14th F.A., Fort Sill, Okla.; W. G. Dunkum and W. E. Jenkins, 17th F.A., Camp Travis, Texas; R. H. Crosby will report to C.G., Camp Bragg, N.C., for duty; S. H. Richardson will report to C.G., Camp Bragg, N.C., for assignment to duty; V. L. O'Connor, 10th F.A., Camp Pike, Ark.; E. J. Gully, 1st F.A., E. B. Wetzel, 9th F.A., Fort Sill, Okla.; M. S. Creusers, 9th F.A., and J. J. Weinhandler, 33d F.A., Camp Knox, Ky.; H. W. Bell, 17th F.A., Camp Travis, Texas; J. A. Smith, Jr., 16th F.A., Camp Dodge, Iowa; W. A. Campbell, 76th F.A., Camp Pike, Ark.; R. E. Crotty, 78th F.A., Camp Grant, Ill.; L. Boggs, 77th F.A., Camp Dodge, Iowa; B. O'Brien, 79th F.A., Camp Funston, Kas.; E. A. Erickson, 78th F.A., Camp Grant, Ill.; 1st Lieut. W. Hayford, 80th F.A., Camp Funston, Kas.; J. Stewart, Jr., and F. E. Kauffman, 8d F.A., Camp Grant, Ill. (Sept. 19, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY, UNASSIGNED.

Officers of F.A. to duty as follows: Col. E. R. W. McCabe to Boston, Mass., Northeastern Dept., as intelligence officer; Lieut. Col. F. Bradley to Fort Sill, Okla., School of Fire, for Field Art.; Capt. J. S. Winslow is detailed as assistant to the military attaché, Paris, France, and to Hoboken, N.J., for transportation there; Capt. H. F. Longino to Washington; 1st Lieut. R. F. Kernan, West Point, N.Y., and report by letter to The A.G. of the Army; 1st Lieut. H. J. Herbert is assigned to 76th F.A. at Camp Pike, Ark.; Lieut. Col. T. G. Gottschalk to Aberdeen, Md.; Major J. L. Bass to duty under direction of Director of Purchase and Storage, and to Washington; Capt. S. White, Jr., to Fort Sill, School of Fire, for duty as an instructor. (Sept. 18, War D.)

Officers of F.A. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. W. Kirby to Camp Taylor, Ky.; Lieut. Col. H. C. Tatum, F.A., to San Francisco, Calif.; Major H. W. T. Eglon to Chief of Staff; Capt. R. B. Willis, Jr., is assigned to 1st F.A., and to Fort Sill, Okla.; 1st Lieut. J. S. Brown, Jr., to Hoboken, N.J.; Lieut. W. J. Colvin to Philadelphia, Pa.; 2d Lieut. T. J. Byrnes is assigned to 77th F.A., and to Camp Dodge, Iowa. (Sept. 19, War D.)

Officers assigned to regiment indicated after their names, and to camp indicated for duty: 1st Lieut. M. E. Scott, 77th F.A., Camp Dodge, Iowa; G. W. Norrick, 2d F.A., Camp Grant, Ill.; H. O. Moore, 8d F.A., Camp Grant, Ill.; O. Walsh, 15th F.A., Camp Travis, Texas; G. W. Cassell, 20th F.A., Camp Bragg, N.C.; 2d Lieut. H. C. Floyd, 76th F.A., Camp Pike, Ark.; W. F. Moore, 83d F.A., Camp Knox, Ky. (Sept. 19, War D.)

Officers of F.A. to duty as follows: Col. D. M. Beere to Camp Taylor, Ky.; Field Art. Basic School; Capt. C. A. Dunnigan to El Paso, Texas, 82d F.A., for duty with regiment; Capt. G. H. Shea, Inf., is attached to 11th Cav., and to Camp Lawrence Hearn, Calif.; 1st Lieut. T. Van Alstyne, F.A., is assigned to 78th F.A., and will join at Camp Grant, Ill.; 1st Lieut. J. S. Brown, Jr., to Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.; 2d Lieut. B. Smith to Camp Pike, Ark., assignment to 76th F.A. (Sept. 20, War D.)

Officers of F.A. from Camp Dix, N.J., and are assigned to regiments as indicated and will join; Capt. C. A. Wickliffe and G. A. Ivanick to 5th F.A., Camp Taylor, Ky.; E. J. McKay to 1st F.A., Fort Sill, Okla.; 1st Lieut. E. A. Fisher to 76th F.A., Camp Pike, Ark.; 2d Lieut. T. F. Crowell and D. C. Phelps to 20th F.A., Camp Bragg, N.C.; H. D. Morse, Jr., to 82d F.A., Fort Bliss, Texas; A. E. Hughes to 76th F.A., Camp Pike, Ark.; 1st Lieut. S. Q. Horne to 20th F.A., Camp Bragg, N.C. (Sept. 20, War D.)

Officers of F.A. are assigned to 20th F.A., and will join that regiment at Camp Bragg, N.C.; Capt. W. B. Russell, 2d Lieut. W. H. Kenyon. (Sept. 20, War D.)

First Lieut. A. C. Searle, F.A., is assigned to 76th F.A., and will proceed to join that regiment at Camp Pike, Ark. (Sept. 16, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. A. T. Burch, G. Davidson, Jr., and J. L. Grant, F.A. (Reg. Army), of commissions as officers of the Army are accepted. (Sept. 18, War D.)

Resignation by P. B. Shearer, F.A., of his commissions as temporary first lieutenant and prov. second lieutenant is accepted. (Sept. 19, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. J. E. Hartigan and L. B. Goff, F.A., of commissions as officers of the Army are accepted. (Sept. 19, War D.)

Resignations by Prov. 2d Lieut. J. S. Burrell and Prov. 1st Lieut. C. A. Laffin, F.A., of commissions as officers of the Army are accepted. (Sept. 20, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. R. F. LaBarron and Lieut. D. M. Hubbard, F.A., of commissions as officers of the Army are accepted. (Sept. 16, War D.)

Resignation by F. O. Austin, F.A., of his commissions as

temporary captain and first lieutenant. (Reg. Army) is accepted. (Sept. 16, War D.)

Sergt. O. Nickley, F.A., unassigned, Camp Benning, Ga., is detailed for duty with National Guard of Colorado as sergeant-instructor. (Sept. 18, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. F. W. COE, C.C.A.

Officers of C.A.C. to duty as follows: Major A. Trotter to Fort Dade, Fla.; Capt. A. A. Hedge to Fort Monroe, Va.; 1st Lieut. M. A. Hayes to Millington, Tenn., Park Field; 1st Lieut. H. Deas to Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y. (Sept. 16, War D.)

Officers of C.A.C. to duty as follows: Col. W. A. Covington report to C.O. of Coast Defenses of San Francisco, Fort Winfield Scott; Major L. T. Waldron to Philippine Islands on the transport leaving San Francisco about Nov. 5 instead of Oct. 5; Major C. E. Hocker to Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash., 31st Artillery Brigade (C.A.C.); Capt. A. H. Bryant to 31st Artillery Brigade, Fort Winfield Scott, Cal.; Capt. R. E. Lamb to Fort Dade, Fla. (Sept. 18, War D.)

The provisional appointment in Reg. Army of 1st Lieut. C. T. Halbert, C.A.C., is made permanent. (Sept. 16, War D.)

Officers of C.A.C. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. O. T. Marsh to Fort Warren, Mass.; Major J. B. Gillespie, March 1, 1920, from New York to Fort Amador, G.Z., to Panama Coast Artillery District; Capt. J. F. Cottrell to Fort Warren, Mass.; Capt. J. B. Martin to Manila on the transport from San Francisco about Nov. 5; 2d Lieut. L. P. Hickey to Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (Sept. 19, War D.)

Officers of Coast Artillery to Fort Monroe, Va., for assignment to station and duty: Second Lieut. M. M. Burrows, H. L. Speck and R. H. Best. (Sept. 19, War D.)

So much of Par. 86, S.O. 181-0, War D., 1919, as directs Col. W. Walke, C.A.C., to proceed to San Francisco, to sail about Oct. 5, 1919, for Honolulu, is amended so as to direct Colonel Walke to sail for Honolulu on the transport Northern Pacific, leaving New York about Nov. 1, 1919. (Sept. 20, War D.)

Capt. P. H. Lomar, C.A., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the grade of captain in the Q.M.C. (Sept. 20, War D.)

First Lieut. W. W. Warner, C.A.C., to Boston, Mass., taking the course of instruction. (Sept. 20, War D.)

Resignation by W. A. Clark, Jr., C.A.C., of his commissions as temp. first lieutenant and prov. second lieutenant is accepted. (Sept. 16, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. R. P. Wagner and M. Warren, C.A.C., of commissions as officers of the Army are accepted. (Sept. 19, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. D. W. Burgoon, C.A.C., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Sept. 16, War D.)

Resignation by R. B. Adams, C.A.C., of his commissions as temp. capt. and prov. 1st lieutenant is accepted. (Sept. 16, War D.)

Resignations by H. G. Overend, J. J. Mengert and C. L. Stevens, C.A.C., as temp. capt. and prov. 1st lieuts. are accepted. (Sept. 19, War D.)

Resignation by J. F. Williamson, C.A.C., of his commissions as temp. capt. and 1st lieutenant. (Reg. Army) is accepted. (Sept. 20, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. L. B. Webster, C.A.C., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Sept. 20, War D.)

Sergts. E. S. Plackney, W. O. Hunter and D. C. Fletcher, C.A.C., unassigned, Camp Benning, Ga., are detailed for duty with the National Guard of New York as sergeant-instructors. (Sept. 18, War D.)

INFANTRY.

33D—Provisional appointment in Reg. Army of 1st Lieut. F. T. Lord, 33d Inf., is made permanent. (Sept. 20, War D.)

46TH—Capt. R. F. Walsh, 46th Inf., to Washington for duty. (Sept. 18, War D.)

Infantry, Unassigned.

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Col. A. E. Sexton will report to commanding general Southern Department, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty as department adjutant; Col. L. A. I. Chapman is assigned to 10th Cav., and to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., for duty; Col. A. J. Booth is attached to 42d Infantry, Camp Upton, N.Y.; Major L. B. Clapham to detail as professor at Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pa.; Major J. C. Williams to Camp Shelby, Miss., with the 29th Infantry; Capt. P. B. Hartwell to Camp Dodge, Iowa; Capt. V. P. Rousseau to Charleston, S.C., for examination by an Army retiring board; Capt. R. G. Swindell to Washington to Chief of Motor Transport Corps; 1st Lieut. G. O. Royall, Jr., to Camp Bragg, N.C.; 2d Lieut. H. W. Miller from further duty with Signal Corps, is assigned to 24th Infantry and to Camp Furlong, Columbus, N.M., for duty. (Sept. 16, War D.)

Lieut. Col. F. E. Bamford, Inf., will be relieved from present duties and assignment at the General Service School, Fort Leavenworth, about Oct. 1, 1919; granted leave one month. (Sept. 16, War D.)

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Col. G. W. Moses (major, Cav.) is attached to 14th Cav. and to Fort Sam Houston; Lieut. Col. A. G. Goodwin to Raleigh, N.C.; Major A. O. Read (Col. Inf.) is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in grade of major in I.G.D.; Major F. W. Rase to Fort Leavenworth for duty with 8d Battalion, 49th Inf.; Capt. P. Hathaway report to Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., with 44th Inf.; 1st Lieut. E. S. Olsmith to Camp Upton, N.Y. (Sept. 18, War D.)

Second Lieut. P. F. Garvey, Inf., now at General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., is relieved from further duty at port of embarkation, Norfolk, Va. (Sept. 18, War D.)

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. E. R. Coppock is attached to 13th Cavalry and to Fort Clark, Texas; Lieut. Col. A. F. Dannemiller is relieved from present duties in the Office of The Adjutant General and will report to the Chief of Staff; Major S. Herkness to Camp Travis, Texas, 2d Division; Major D. B. Falk is detailed as professor at the University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Capt. W. T. Hammond and 1st Lieut. T. E. Winstead to Camp Meade, Md., with the Provisional Infantry Brigade; Capt. E. G. Watkins from Puget Sound District to Camp Gordon, Ga.; Capt. H. W. Koster to Boston, Mass.; 1st Lieut. W. W. Schmidt to Chicago for examination by an Army retiring board. (Sept. 19, War D.)

Provisional appointment in Reg. Army of Capt. F. A. Heileman, Inf., is made permanent. (Sept. 20, War D.)

Capt. S. Cutler, Inf., to Governors Island, N.Y., for examination by an Army retiring board in that department. (Sept. 16, War D.)

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Col. W. H. Orry to Room 312, Massachusetts Building, Kansas City, Mo.; Lieut. Col. W. H. Walker to Camp Benning, Ga., Infantry School of Arms, as instructor; Capt. J. J. McConville to New York city; Capt. D. Crandall, Jr., is detailed as assistant professor at the College of the City of New York, New York city; Capt. E. W. Smith is detailed for duty with the M.T.C. and to Camp Holabird, Md.; 2d Lieut. A. F. Drake will report in person to the Judge Advocate General for duty in his office. (Sept. 20, War D.)

Officers relieved from their present assignments and duties, to take effect Sept. 30, 1919, and detailed as student officers in Ordnance Department for a period of two years: Infantry, 2d Lieut. R. E. Hardy (capt.) and J. Huling, Jr. (Sept. 20, War D.)

Lieut. Col. C. J. Naylor, Inf., will remain on present duty. (Sept. 20, War D.)

First Lieut. H. G. Thomas, Inf., will report in person to Army retiring board at Washington, D.C., for examination. (Sept. 20, War D.)

Officers to Douglas, Ariz., for duty with 19th Infantry: Major W. F. Donnelly and Capt. L. F. Stone, Inf. (Sept. 20, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 2d Lieut. A. F. Myers, Inf., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Sept. 20, War D.)

Resignation by G. A. Shannon, Inf., of his commissions as temp. major and 1st lieutenant. (Reg. Army) is accepted. (Sept. 16, War D.)

Resignation by H. H. White, Inf., of his commissions as temp. 1st lieutenant and prov. 2d lieutenant is accepted. (Sept. 16, War D.)

Acceptance by the President of the resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. H. O. Smith, Inf., of his commission as an officer of the Army is announced. (Sept. 19, War D.)

Resignations by 1st Lieut. T. O. Garner (Reg. Army) and Prov. 1st Lieut. J. A. Rogers and J. M. O'Grady of commis-

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sions as officers of the Army are accepted. (Sept. 19, War D.)

Resignation by R. L. Holbrook, Inf., of his commissions as temp. capt. and prov. 2d lieutenant is accepted. (Sept. 19, War D.)

Resignations by R. B. Waters, M. Bernstein and W. O. Price, Jr., of commissions as temp. 1st lieuts. and prov. 2d lieuts. are accepted. (Sept. 19, War D.)

Resignation by J. F. Burke, Inf., of his commissions as temp. major and prov. 1st lieutenant is accepted. (Sept. 18, War D.)

Acceptance by the President of the resignation by W. C. Stettinius, Inf., of his commissions as temp. capt. and prov. 2d lieutenant is announced. (Sept. 18, War D.)

Resignation by H. I. Eager, Inf., of his commissions as temp. 1st lieutenant and prov. 2d lieutenant is accepted. (Sept. 18, War D.)

Resignations by Capt. G. W. Edgerly, R. O. Jones, J. Pullman, Inf. (Reg. Army), Prov. 1st Lieut. R. J. Wortendyke and J. B. Mudge, Inf., of commissions as officers of the Army are accepted. (Sept. 16, War D.)

Resignation by R. G. Plumley, Inf., of his commissions as temp. capt. and prov. 2d lieutenant is accepted. (Sept. 16, War D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Capt. C. O. Heath, P.S., retired, from further active duty, Sept. 25, to home. (Sept. 18, War D.)

CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE.

Capt. G. Noble, C.W.S., to Edgewood, Md., for duty. (Sept. 19, War D.)

Capt. T. G. Durant, C.W.S., to Edgewood, Md., for duty. (Sept. 20, War D.)

TANK CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. S. D. ROCKENBACH, T.C.O.

First Lieut. V. R. Coudert, T.C., to Camp Meade, Md., for duty. (Sept. 18, War D.)

Capt. W. H. Williams, T.C., to Camp Meade, Md., 304th Brigade, Tank Corps, for duty. (Sept. 19, War D.)

Capt. T. J. Sledge, T.C., to Camp Meade, Md., for duty. (Sept. 20, War D.)

REPORT TO GENERAL PERSHING.

The following officers will report to Gen. J. J. Pershing, Washington, for duty with the headquarters of the A.E.F., with station in Washington: Regular officers—Brig. Gen. W. A. Bethel, J.A.; F. Conner, G.S.; R. O. Davis, A.G.D. (Sept. 18, War D.)

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Inf. A. Moreno, G.S.; J. G. Quekemyer, Cav.; Lieut. Col. A. S. Kuegle, G.S.; F. L. Whitely, Inf.; Majors W. W. Carr, Inf.; E. Coffin, Q.M.C. Emergency officers—Lieut. Col. H. Coopes, L. Griscam and M. J. O'Brien, A.G.D.; Major J. Q. Hughes, Inf.; Capt. G. E. Adamson, A.M. Cassidy and J. J. Cassidy, A.G.D.; Capt. N. R. O'Donoghue, Inf.; 1st Lieut. B. M. Fitch, A.G.D.; T. North, Engrs.; 2d Lieut. H. Beck, Q.M.C. R. A. Outin, A.G.D. (Sept. 18, War D.)

MOTOR TRANSPORT CORPS.

Officers of M.T.C. to duty as follows: Col. F. S. Leisenring to Camp Dodge, Iowa, 4th Division, as division motor transport officer; Lieut. Col. J. F. Franklin to Camp Grant, Ill., to 6th Division as division motor transport officer; Lieut. Col. S. A. Campbell is designated as division motor transport officer for 5th Division, Camp Gordon, Ga.; Major A. W. Pollitt to Camp Jesup, Ga.; Major A. E. Kimball to Ancon, G.Z., as department motor transport officer; Major M. L. McGraw from present duties and will proceed to Camp Jesup, Ga., and report to the commanding officer motor transport general depot; Capt. J. S. Cooper, Jr., to Camp Holabird, Md.; 1st Lieut. H. B. Foster to Camp Travis, Texas. (Sept. 18, War D.)

Major H. Diffenbaugh, M.T.C., will report to Chief, M.T.C. (Washington) for duty. (Sept. 19, War D.)

Second Lieut. C. W. Berry, M.T.C., is relieved from his present assignment and duties and will report to the Chief, Real Estate Service, for duty. (Sept. 20, War D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Col. E. G. Davis from further active duty, Oct. 5, to home. (Sept. 18, War D.)

First Lieut. S. A. Wallen, retired, from further active duty to home. (Sept. 20, War D.)

MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.

The operations of so much of Par. 98, S.O. 212-0, War D., Sept. 10, 1919, as relate to the following officers is suspended until further orders: Brig. Gen. W. A. Bethel, F. Conner and R. O. Davis. They will report to General Pershing for duty. (Sept. 16, War D.)

Officers to Hoboken, N.J., for transportation to France for duty: Major E. W. Austin, F.A.; Capt. C. Chase, 80th F.A.; M. H. Houser, Inf.; E. S. Pegram, Inf.; J. S. Winslow, F.A.; 2d Lieut. H. W. Gould, Inf. (Sept. 19, War D.)

Officers to New Orleans, La., for transportation to Panama about Oct. 20 for duty: Major G. H. Blankenship, S.C.; Capt. W. W. Harris, Jr., Inf.; P. Remington, Inf. (Sept. 20, War D.)

Col. W. Chamberlaine, U.S.A., to Honolulu on transport sailing from San Francisco about Nov. 8. (Sept. 20, War D.)



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First Lieut. G. W. West to Camp Stanley, Texas, for duty as utilities officer. (Sept. 20, War D.)
The following officers are honorably discharged as colonels, U.S.A., only, to take effect Oct. 5, 1919: Col. W. A. Cavanaugh, Inf., and G. M. Brooke, F.A. (Sept. 20, War D.)

THE NAVY.

Other Navy orders appear on a later page.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Orders Issued to Officers Sept. 18, 1919.

Capt. V. A. Kimberly to command U.S.S. Chattanooga; J. G. Church to command U.S.S. Des Moines; E. H. Dodd to command U.S.S. Minneapolis.
Capt. (S.C.) J. Fyffe to disbursing off., navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
Comdr. T. G. Ellyson to command U.S.S. McCook; L. O. Farley to command U.S.S. Harden and addl. duty as comdr. Des. Div. 24; B. B. Taylor to command U.S.S. Isabel; G. C. Logan to Nav. Tra. Sta., Newport, R.I., as morale off.
Lieut. Comdr. R. B. Booth to command U.S.S. Bernadou; J. J. Brown to Naval Academy; J. C. Clark to U.S.S. Henderson as navigator; E. D. Langworthy to 3d Nav. Dist.; L. H. Lacy to U.S.S. Wyoming as 1st lieut.; R. S. Wentworth to Naval Academy; M. B. De Mott to command U.S.S. Stribling; W. D. Brereton to command U.S.S. J. Fred Talbot.
Lieut. Comdr. W. W. Hargrave to U.S.S. Columbia.
Lieut. R. E. Webb to U.S.S. Louisiana; E. J. Valentine to U.S.S. Talbot as exec. off.; W. Rehner to U.S.S. Delaware; J. Ronan to U.S.S. Georgia; J. H. Lawson to Transport Force; N. J. Leonard to U.S.S. Oklahoma; H. Sinclair to U.S.S. Frederic; A. Seeckts to observation Nav. Hosp., Mare Island, Calif.; E. H. Prescott to Nav. Hosp., Charleston; O. Diemer to Culgoa.
Lieut. (M.C.) R. P. Henderson to U.S.S. Neptune; L. H. Denny to U.S.S. P. Teus; M. S. Mathis to Hampton Roads; R. P. Parsons to U.S.S. Kansas; F. H. Rodenbaugh to U.S.S. Bath; L. Humphreys to navy yard, Washington, D.C.; R. S. Lowry to Rec. Sta., Pittsburgh; T. C. Quirk to Hampton Roads; H. Priest to U.S.S. Henderson.
Lieut. (C.C.) W. R. Thomas to navy yard, Norfolk, Va., for duty in industrial dept.
Lieut. (S.C.) A. B. Poole to div. supply off. Des. Squad. 3, Atlantic Fleet.
Lieut. (J.G.) K. H. Stetson revert to former status as an enlisted man in Navy; G. L. Schetty to U.S.S. Montana.
Lieut. (J.G.) (S.C.) W. E. Brown to 1st Nav. Dist. as asst. to supply off.
Ensigns: W. De Weese to U.S.S. Michigan; S. H. Arthur to U.S.S. New Mexico; F. L. Baker to U.S.S. Pennsylvania; W. B. Broadhurst to U.S.S. Florida.
Ensigns C. T. Bonney, V. M. Davis and A. K. Doyle to U.S.S. Utah.
Ensigns: J. S. Hawkins to U.S.S. Wickes; A. Hobbs to U.S.S. North Dakota; R. P. Erdman to U.S.S. Oklahoma; De W. C. Redgrave to U.S.S. Pennsylvania; F. W. McMahon to U.S.S. North Dakota; M. Wood to U.S.S. Wickes; J. H. Schad to Sub-Chaser 228; C. E. Bailey to U.S.S. Santa Malta as supply off.; V. Carroll to U.S.S. Nero as supply off.
Chief Pharm. R. Martin to U.S.S. South Dakota.
A.P. Clerk W. A. Micah to duty with sup. off. Nav. Home, Philadelphia, Pa.
Chief Pay Clerk (S.C.) H. H. McCord to Montana.
Pharm. B. B. Stepmo to navy yard, New Orleans.

Orders Issued to Officers Sept. 18, 1919.

Comdr. W. B. Decker to U.S.S. St. Louis as exec. off.
Lieut. Comdr. W. D. Chandler to Bu. Nav., Navy Dept.; A. J. Zuehlke to U.S.S. Barracks, Quantico, Va.; S. E. Bray to conn. f.o. U.S.S. 30 and on board when comd.
Lieut. Comdr. (M.C.) C. M. George to Marine Barracks, navy yard, Philadelphia.
Lieut. J. L. Risk exam. for retirement Mare Island; F. R. Reed orders Aug. 30 effective Sept. 30; F. F. Ingram to navy yard, Mare Island; J. H. Keller to U.S.S. Champlin under instruction in eng.; E. Korzeneski orders Aug. 2 rev.; A. R. Pontow to General Alava (U.S.S. General Alava).
Lieut. (J.G.) J. J. Staley orders Aug. 30 effective Sept. 30.
Ensigns: S. L. Kerr orders June 11 mod., effective upon discharge from Nav. Hosp., San Diego; A. A. Webb to U.S.S. Elcano (U.S.S. General Alava); W. C. Beter to conn. f.o. U.S.S. R-26 and on board when comd.; E. S. Cressdale to U.S.S. McDermut.
Ensign A. W. Rader (S.C.) det. Aug. 16 rev.
Btan. J. H. Ervin to U.S.S. Kearsarge.
Carp. J. F. O'Brien to Nav. Sta., Cavite, P.I.
Pharms.: LeR. W. Kurtzman to Arizona; F. L. Bovier to Asiatic Station.

Orders Issued to Officers Sept. 19, 1919.

Capt. C. A. Carr to Nav. Insp. Mach. of Mine Sweepers, 3d Nav. Dist.
Comdr. L. H. Mayfield to squadron gun. off. Des. Squad. 4, Pacific Fleet; R. Jacobs to Naval Academy; F. N. Eklund to command U.S.S. Boggs.
Comdr. (M.C.) J. Stepp to navy yard, Boston, Mass.
Lieut. Comdr. G. L. Woodruff to Naval Academy; M. J. Peterson to member of Joint Board of Survey, New York.
Lieut. Comdr. J. G. Latham to U.S.S. Maumee as exec. off.; S. H. La County to conn. f.o. U.S.S. AA-1 and on board when comd.; E. H. Conner to duty in command U.S.S. Chew; H. W. Hosford to navy yard, Boston, Mass.
Lieut. Comdr. (D.C.) T. L. Campbell to N.T.S., Hampton Roads, Va.
Lieut. A. G. Martin to Asst. Nav. Insp. Ordnance, Munhall, Pa., and addl. duty as Nav. Insp. Ordnance, Sewickley, Pa.; D. F. Mead to command Eagle No. 11; E. L. Jones to command U.S.S. Eagle 14; A. E. Glann to command U.S.S. O-8; V. F. Grant to duty as squad. radio off. Des. Squad. 4, Pacific Fleet; M. T. Kinne to aid on staff comdr. Azores Det., Atlantic Fleet; L. J. K. Blades to duty as aid on staff Capt. R. H. Jackson.
Lieut. J. C. Roe to navy yard, Boston; R. R. Smith to command Eagle 15; J. W. O'Leary to conn. f.o. Eagle 38 and in command when comd.; T. N. Nison to command U.S.S. K-4; C. W. Weisel to U.S.S. Fulton under instr. in submarines.
Lieut. (D.C.) F. S. Weir to Naval Academy.
Lieut. (M.C.) V. H. Uressa to Pocahontas.
Lieut. (J.G.) G. T. Moore to Lake Chapens; L. McCormick to U.S.S. Ward.
Ensign: E. G. Mayes to U.S.S. McDermut under instruction in engineering; D. F. Zimmerman to Des. Stores Office, Mare Island, Calif. (navy yard, Mare Island); W. L. Travis to conn. f.o. Eagle 28 and as watch officer when comd.; G. H. Trubenbach to conn. f.o. Eagle 38 and as watch officer when comd.; D. L. Ullman to duty comdr. Transport Force.
Lieut. (M.C.) G. C. Freeman to Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.; G. O. Cummings to duty Nav. Hosp., Portsmouth, N.H.
Lieut. (M.C.) H. L. Arnold, W. S. Kerlin and M. E. Brown to Nav. Hosp., New Orleans, La.
Lieut. (M.C.) N. J. Haverly to Marine Expeditionary F., Santo Domingo; S. E. Johnson to Nav. Hosp., 6th Nav. Dist.; L. C. Chisholm to Nav. Hosp., 1st Nav. Dist.
Lieut. (S.C.) G. E. Lord to U.S.S. Mississippi as asst. to supply off.
Lieut. (J.G.) W. W. Funk to conn. f.o. Eagle 48 and as engr. off. when comd.; A. J. Fern to conn. f.o. Eagle 38 and as exec. off. when comd.; E. V. Annatoyn to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Eagle 28 and in command when comd.
Ensigns: T. B. Morehouse to U.S.S. Arkansas; R. N. Long to 3d Nav. Dist.; N. S. Hogan to Sub. Div. 6.
Ensign (S.C.) S. C. King to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Patoks and on board when comd.
Chief Gunr. R. Cole to radio duty Nav. Radio Sta., Otter Cliff, Bar Harbor, Me.
Gunrs.: N. Avery to radio duty 3d Nav. Dist.; S. S. Gregory to conn. f.o. U.S.S. R-12 and on board when comd.
Machs.: J. L. R. Hutcheson to navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; J. A. Fitzgerald to U.S.S. Tadousac (ofs. comdt. N.T.S., Great Lakes, Ill.).
Gunr. H. E. Vosberg to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Tennessee and on board when comd.
Carp. E. E. Nelson to U.S.S. Dixie.

(Continued on next page.)

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(Continued from preceding page.)

A.P. Clerk W. E. Herrman to duty with pay off. R.S., Portsmouth, N.H.

Orders Issued to Officers Sept. 20, 1919.

Comdr. H. R. Greenlee to Bu. Steam Engineering, Navy Dept.

Comdr. (M.C.) F. A. Asserson to U.S.S. Arizona.

Comdr. (C.C.) E. S. Land to asst. to naval attaché American Embassy, London.

Lieut. Comdr.: A. D. Bernhardt to U.S.S. New Mexico as gunnery off.; W. E. Dobbins to Camden.

Lieut. Comdr. (M.C.): C. L. Beeching to U.S.S. Illinois; A. N. Toulon to U.S.S. South Carolina; C. W. Smith to U.S.S. New Hampshire; L. W. Johnson to operating surgeon Nav. Hosp., Mare Island, Calif.

Lieut.: A. W. Bird to 8th Nav. Dist.; W. A. Best to U.S.S. Imperator (comdr. Transport Force); R. Rowles to Mercy; W. H. F. Schluter to navy yard, New York; M. O. Kent to command U.S.S. Owl; G. Payne to U.S.S. Eagle 19; E. V. Hand to conn. f.o. Eagle 41 and as engr. off. when commd.

Lieut. (M.C.): F. C. Hill to U.S.S. Bath; M. B. Gilsman to Hampton Roads; J. E. Porter to U.S.S. Frederick; W. R. Taylor to Nav. Hosp., New York; N. W. Sheley to U.S.S. Saturn; G. D. Thompson to Nav. Hosp., Great Lakes.

Lieut. (D.C.) J. E. Morgan to U.S.S. Fulton.

Lieut. (j.g.): G. H. Turner to U.S.S. Eagle 15 as exec. off.; J. A. Cameron to Asiatic Fleet; C. H. Ford to Asiatic Fleet; M. T. Minihan to U.S.S. Von Steuben; R. N. Gerth to U.S.S. Eagle 15 as engr. off.; H. S. Ford to U.S.S. Eagle 14 as exec. off.; W. W. Hedges to U.S.S. Rathburne; Le R. H. Ripley to U.S.S. S-3; J. W. Collier to U.S.S. Dolphin.

Lieut. (j.g.) (S.C.) F. J. Hutchinson to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Tennessee and on board when commd.

Ensigns: I. M. Henson to U.S.S. Sinclair; C. E. Kiefer to U.S.S. Mercy; O. Fuhrmann to U.S.S. Eagle 11 as engr. off.;

C. H. Beckwith to conn. f.o. Eagle 43 and as engr. off. when commd.; C. C. Cox, jr. to U.S.S. Delphy; J. C. Redman to U.S.S. O-16; P. H. Smith to conn. Eagle 42 and as engr. off. when commd.; E. J. Lysaught to U.S.S. Eagle 14.

Ensign (S.C.) D. M. Robinson to fleet supply base, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Gunr. P. D. Loomis to asst. torp. off. Submarine Div. 6.

Bttn. J. W. Briggs to U.S.S. Oklahoma.

Mach. D. H. Pendleton to U.S.S. Owl as engr. off.

A.P. Clerks: P. Lots to duty with disbursing off. N.T.S., Hampton Roads, Va.; G. W. Kreil to duty with div. supply off. Submarine Div. 10; J. L. Doyle to U.S.S. Minnesota as supply off.

Pharm. (M.C.) B. J. Davis to duty med. supply base, Brooklyn.

NAMES FOR NEW DESTROYERS.

Destroyer No. 244, under construction at Camden and to be launched for the U.S. Navy in October, 1919, is to be named Williamson, in honor of the late Lieut. Comdr. William Price Williamson, U.S.N. He was born at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., Aug. 10, 1884. His father was the late Rear Admiral Thom Williamson, Engineer Corps, U.S.N., and his grandfather the late Chief Engineer William Price Williamson, U.S.N., who later became Engineer-in-Chief of the Confederate States Navy. The only brother of Lieut. Comdr. W. Price Williamson is Lieut. Comdr. Thom Williamson, Supply Corps, U.S.N., on duty at the Naval Station at

Key West. His uncle on his mother's side, William Cox Price, was said to have been the last man killed in General Lee's army. Lieutenant Commander Williamson, after whom the destroyer was named, was accidentally killed Aug. 17, 1918, while trying out an invention of his own for use against submarines. A defective fuse caused the depth charge used with the invention to prematurely explode and Commander Williamson was instantly killed.

Destroyer No. 286, now under construction at the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company, Squantum, Mass., has been named Lardner, in honor of Rear Admiral James L. Lardner, U.S.N., who died in Philadelphia, Pa., April 21, 1881. He took a prominent part in the battle of Port Royal and capture of Forts Walker and Beauregard, and was commended for gallantry in action by Rear Admiral Du Pont.

Destroyer No. 287, now under construction at the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company, Squantum, Mass., has been named Putnam, in honor of Master Charles Flint Putnam, U.S.N., who died in the Arctic regions in June, 1882. While in command of a shore depot at Cape Serdze, Master C. F. Putnam learned of the burning of the U.S.S. Rodgers. He set out for the relief of her officers and men in St. Lawrence Bay. Returning to Cape Serdze, he missed his way in a blinding snowstorm on June 10, 1882, and drifted out to sea on an ice floe. Careful search was made for him by parties from the Rodgers officers and men, but those trying to reach him were cut off by breaking ice.

COLONEL HOFF'S WAR WARNING IN 1913.

"Evidence is daily being brought to light, that, to whomever the nation's disgraceful and nearly fatal lack of preparation was due, it was not to the Regular Army," writes H. R. Storer, M.D., in the News of Newport, R.I. He recalls that at the closing exercises of the Army Medical School at Washington May 31, 1913, Col. John Van R. Hoff, Med. Corps, U.S.A., thus exhorted the graduates: "Look well to the signs of the times and heed them. Every year there are wars and rumors of wars, and we cannot hope to escape conflict, sooner or later; nor, under certain circumstances, should we wish to. Our country is ill prepared for war, and it is one of your highest duties, within your sphere, to see that your department shall not fall because of lack of preparation when the day of trial comes, as it surely will." Dr. Storer adds: "What could have been more convincing or more prophetic than this? Of the older officers of the Army I have reason to know that it was the prevailing sentiment, and as for the younger they burned to respond to the spur." Dr. Storer, V.M.S.C., writes a correspondent who sends the clipping, "is the oldest Medical Reservist in the U.S.; now in his ninetieth year. In 1854, sixty-five years ago, at the University of Edinburgh he attended course upon military surgery by Sir George Ballingall, who was probably at Waterloo. He is honorary president, Newport Medical Society; former vice president, American Medical Association; recent Liberty Service gold medallist, American Social Science Association, for aid long ago in control of pestilence among the soldiers and sailors of the United States."

SERVICE PAY AND RESIGNATIONS.

Commenting upon inadequate pay of Army and Navy officers and resulting resignations, the St. Louis Globe-Democrat says: "New officers who entered technical branches of the Service for the war are retiring rapidly, having a better opportunity in civil life and feeling none of the obligations that keep the West Point men in the Army as long as they can somehow live on their salaries. The officers trained at West Point or at Annapolis feel a special obligation to the Government, for it educated them and gave them an opportunity to become technical experts. Many have been known to turn down employment in civil life three times as remunerative and free from the conditions of Army life that cause long-distance transfers and long separation from their families, solely on this ground. But when it becomes a case of being able to live and support their families they ought not to be expected to make such sacrifices. . . . The officers cannot organize as a lobby or threaten a strike to get their pay revised. Their voting power is very small. But their needs are imperative and the proposed increases are justifiable. As a matter either of gratitude or of foresight, Congress cannot afford to ignore the question."

EMERGENCY MEN IN CANAL ZONE.

"I would like to say a few words in regard to the emergency men stationed in the Canal Zone," writes one of them, "who never saw the front line, through no fault of theirs, but nevertheless did their bit without a murmur, in what is now considered a none too attractive environment, judging from the number of enlistments for here in comparison with the number for other stations, not including France. It is now approximately nine months since armistice was signed and our prospects of being released are no brighter now than they were then. The majority of us, when we answered the nation's call, had definite plans for the future, which we still have high hopes of seeing perfected. No small number of us left school, and in all we are at that age when a young man can't mark time with his goal in life yet to be reached. Our immediate commanding officers now state that we will have to await replacements, in other words, the recruiting service's hard luck is ours. It will be well into the winter before relief comes. Imagine the fear in most men's hearts upon leaving the tropics after a stay of two years and over and returning north in the dead of winter."

THE PORTO RICO REGIMENT.

An officer of the Porto Rico regiment writes: "The Army Reorganization bill provides in Section 2 (Infantry) 'that the officers and enlisted men of the Porto Rico regiment of Infantry shall become a part of Infantry branch herein provided for, and its officers shall be recommissioned in Infantry with their present grades and dates of rank.' This is what the officers of the regiment want and what they should get, for there is no reason why promotion in the line of the Army should be denied to the regiment. They have to take the same examination for appointment and promotion as any other officer in the Army. Then why are they side-tracked? The regiment is a very efficient one and its officers ought to have more consideration. All its officers can speak English and Spanish fluently and many have a pretty good knowledge of French. The regiment, too,



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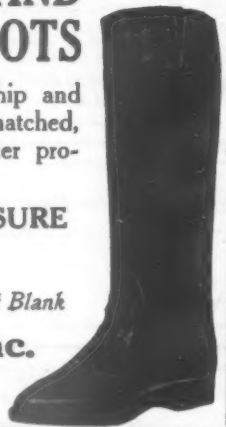
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wants to see service abroad and could be sent for a few years to the States. This bill ought to go through."

MEXICAN MEDAL, NEW YORK STATE.

Adjutant General Berry, of New York, has announced that the design for the Mexican Border Medal, to be awarded by the state of New York to soldiers, sailors and marines of the state who performed service on the Mexican border or who were mobilized for duty between June, 1916, and April, 1917, has been selected. The

obverse of the medal bears a representation of Huitzilopochtli, the Aztec god of war; and the reverse the coat of arms of the state, with the words, "Mexican border service, 1916-1917." Application blanks for the medal may be obtained at local armories or from the office of The Adjutant General.

PAY OF ARMY CLERKS.

Noting comment in the Manila papers on increased prices in the Philippines a clerk of the Quartermaster Corps, stationed there, writes: "In view of the high prices as portrayed and the climatic drawbacks don't you think the common or 'garden' variety of War Department clerk, as distinguished from the field clerk, out here should get a raise in salary? We have gone through the war without one if you except the one just before the war started giving \$1,200 clerks a raise to that amount in their state's pay, while we are constantly hearing of our men at home running up to two thousand or more per annum."

NOT RISKING INFORMATION.

The fact that ammunition was drawn generally at night, says an extract from an A.E.F. ordnance officer's report, with lights of all kinds prohibited, was further complicated by the regulation that in that zone no information was to be given out concerning the identity of units, the direction troops were taking, or the mission on which Army units were engaged. A too literal interpretation of these rules led at one time to the following dialog: A dump commander, on a very dark night, had issues to make to several different organizations. One train was being loaded when another animal-drawn train was heard approaching. The dump commander, to lose no time, went out into the road and asked who was in charge. A voice replied: "I be."

The dump commander asked: "Are you after ammunition?" To which the owner of the voice, mindful of the instructions, replied: "Nope."
"What are you here for, then?"
"Oh, just taking the mules out for an airing."
"What organization are you, anyway?"
"This is the horse section of the Air Service."
"See here, who are you?"
"I be the mess sergeant, who be you?"

REVISION DOWNWARD.

The division had just returned from overseas, and the lieutenant colonel who would soon cease to be brigade adjutant had collided with a civilian who had ceased to be a lieutenant and the brigade commander's aid a few weeks before.

"Seen Major Binks yet?" inquired the new civilian.
"Major? Maj—? Oh, you mean General Binks that was," replied the colonel. "No, I haven't. What's he doing?"

"Oh, he's going to have charge of some re-employment agency for discharged soldiers out West."
"Is that so?" said the colonel with interest. "Say, you don't suppose he's going to need a captain to help him, do you?"—Home Sector.

General (questioning recruit sentry): "What is the rank of a brigade commander?"
Sentry: "Dunno, sir."

General: "Well, what rank is your regimental commander?"

Sentry: "Dunno, sir."

General: "What the devil do you know Do you know your own rank?"

Sentry: "Yes, sir; rear rank, sir."—American Legion Weekly.

Sailor: "Oh, yes, I've been in the submarine service for two years now."

Lady: "How interesting! And won't you tell me how you got the salt water out of your hair?"—American Legion Weekly.

Waiter: "Porterhouse steak—and make it small and tough."

Chef (in surprise): "Why small and tough?"

Waiter: "The guy that ordered it used to be my second lieutenant."—Home Sector.

"Why was Smithy's honeymoon delayed?"

"He forgot he was out of the Army. He hung around for four days waiting for travel orders and commutation of rations."—Home Sector.

There was with the A.E.F. one regiment of especially good-natured and willing negroes, whose sergeants always wore their chevrons pinned on their sleeves. One

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of these non-coms was asked why he did not sew them on.

"Ah, boss, what's de use?" he replied. "We jes' passes dem around in our outfit."—American Legion Weekly.

Sailor: "What do you call this stuff?"

Landlord: "Victory ale."

Sailor: "Then we 'ave lost the bloomin' war arter all."—Passing Show.



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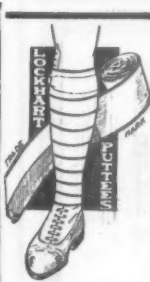
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